

PACKERS' Waste and Sewage Problems Solved

Story Told  
in this Issue

Vol. 67

THE

No. 24

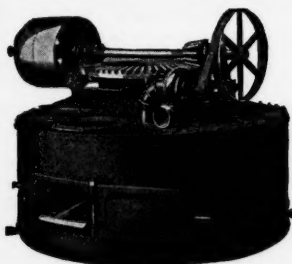
# NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

[Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.]

DECEMBER 9, 1922

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# The Brecht Page

The greatest vir-  
tue in business  
is the truth.

Vol. 1

DECEMBER, 9, 1922

No. 5

## The Brecht Company

Est. 1853

Manufacturers of Equipment pertaining to the Meat Industry and its By-products. Packinghouse, Abattoir, Slaughterhouse and Sausage Makers' Machinery.

Evaporators and Dryers, Lard Refining and Compound Plants, Refrigerating Machinery, Refrigerators, Lard Pails and Cans, Market Fixtures, Sausage Casings.

Main Offices and Factories, St. Louis, Mo. Branches, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Buenos Ayres, Liverpool, Capetown, Sydney, Hamburg, Shanghai.

### Evidence



"We are enclosing picture of a Brecht Refrigerator which we have in our possession and in use at our Meat Market. This Refrigerator was originally bought by John Jeppeson thirty years ago, who had his place of business at 614 Main Street. The same was purchased by our

## Packers' Advertising and Good Refrigeration

There are many retailers in the country who have good refrigerators. But what about the retailers who have poorly constructed refrigerators with imperfect circulation, which causes mold on the meats, making them slimy and unpalatable?

Just think of the hundreds of thousands of dollars which are being spent by the meat packing industry in advertising the quality of its products. But when you judge the final result of all well-advertised products, if they are not well kept in a good refrigerator, and do not reach the housewife in good condition, all the packers' advertising has been wasted.

As the advertising man knows, one woman dissatisfied with a certain piece of meat, and knowing that it is an advertised brand, can undo the work of a thousand boosters.

What we want to bring home is the importance of good refrigeration in the meat market. The effectiveness of all packer

advertising could be greatly improved if the packers' sales forces would occasionally drop a hint on refrigeration to the retailers.

Of course we don't expect them to boost Brecht Refrigerators, because they are not on our payroll. But good refrigeration in general is one of the most important matters in the successful distribution of perishable products.

You will be astounded when you ask your men how many poor refrigerators there are in your territory, and how many they will discover. Better Refrigerators in the retail market eliminate waste, and is one step forward in the economical distribution of meats.

Reprints of this page will be gladly furnished for distribution.

firm from Mr. Jeppeson fifteen years ago. "We will be very glad to give you any information you desire regarding same."

Respectfully,

The Fulton Market,  
4-19-22 Evansville, Ind.

### "Inspected and Approved"

Whenever you receive machinery or equipment from us you will see a familiar yellow tag reading "INSPECTED AND APPROVED," and it is signed "Al Steinhaufel."

"Al" is our Chief Inspector, and his ex-

perience as a mechanic, erector and all-around packinghouse man certainly entitles him to this classification.

Some people think that "Al" is too strict because he will not allow any piece of machinery to leave our factory unless it is



AL. STEINHAUFEL



### THEY USE A KRAMER HOG & BHAIRING MACHINE

This is a picture of the packing plant of A. Fink & Sons, Newark, N. J. For over a year this plant has been operating a No. 5 Kramer Patented Hog Dehairing Machine, and to say they are enthusiastic about it is putting it mildly.

We recommend that every prospective buyer of a scraping machine communicate with Mr. August Fink, President of A. Fink & Sons, who will be glad to tell them of the Kramer Dehairing Machine and the work it does.

absolutely perfect. "Al" has been with The Brecht Company for over twenty-five years, and we are proud to have him with us.

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

[Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.]

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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Vol. 67.

Chicago and New York, December 9, 1922.

No. 24.

## Utilizing Waste to Solve Sewage Problem

### Two Packers Now Using Process Which Saves Everything and Converts Waste Into a Profitable Product — A Story Almost Too Strange to Believe

Waste elimination and sewage disposal are twin problems that have bothered packers for years. And neither one of them has yet been solved by the industry at large.

They are "twin" problems because when you learn how to utilize packinghouse waste, by that very act you have practically solved your sewage problem. It is the waste running off through the sewer that makes the problem.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER has published many articles by authorities on conservation of packinghouse waste. Much saving of this waste has been done in one way or another, but the problem as a whole has not been taken care of.

As recently as the last convention of the Institute of American Meat Packers this statement was made by a leading packinghouse superintendent: "There is no

known method which will successfully handle packinghouse trade waste alone."

#### What Two Packers Are Doing.

Packers have spent large sums of money trying to solve their waste and sewage problems. In view of their failure to do so it will interest them to know that there are two plants in the country where the following conditions exist:

1. The sewage leaving the plant and emptying into the public sewer is practically clear water, with very little odor. The only foreign matter it contains is a small amount held in solution.

2. No trade waste of any kind leaves the plant except as finished product, bringing a very attractive price.

These results are accomplished with the aid of nothing more than the usual equipment of a modern plant—rendering tanks and presses.

The waste utilized includes not only paunch offal and other matter which has helped to create a sewage problem, but also waste hair and salt, elevator shaft sweepings, catch basin settlings and skim-mings, stock pen sweepings, wood and straw ashes, and even barrel hoops, baling wire, nails and valueless scrap-iron.

The latter statement—laughed at by some packinghouse experts—is the explanation of the most remarkable feature of the process by which these results are obtained.

This process is described briefly in the following article. The Editor of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER visited one of the two plants referred to and saw every detail of the operation, including the finished product leaving the plant, at an attractive sales price, as fast as it could be made and bagged.

## Packinghouse Waste Elimination

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The process described in this article is covered by patents owned by J. J. Berrigan, Chicago, who is known as the inventor of the Berrigan press and other packing-house processes. The writer is indebted to Mr. Berrigan for information concerning the process and the opportunity to inspect the plant in operation.]

Only two packinghouses, so far as known, of the many in America, have accomplished what all have sought to do; that is, adopted successful methods of preventing waste leaving the premises. While it has frequently been stated that only the squeal escaped the modern packer, every superintendent knows this is far from the truth. Any plant of moderate killing capacity will let enough waste get beyond its control to pay the salaries of several good men.

This article is a brief description of a comparatively new process by means of which it is claimed the last bit of waste may be recovered and disposed of at a good profit. The system has been installed in but two plants, and its operation in one

of these will be described in more or less detail.

#### Two Risks in Present Methods.

Every writer on the matter of packinghouse sewage disposal has early learned two important fundamentals. These are:

First, entirely too much water is used in every operation; and

Second, the sewers afford too convenient an outlet for ridding the premises of waste material.

Not only is the first cost of water, whether drawn from deep wells or purchased by meter, a very considerable factor, but the evaporation of the excess adds materially to the cost of recovery. Moreover, the accessible trap or sewer outlets lets the lazy or slovenly workman release waste into the sewer when it might well be worked up into a valuable by-product.

In the process here described no elaborate or expensive additional machinery or equipment is used. The simplicity of

the process commends it in times when economy is the watchword. It merely makes use of existing facilities and gets the results from them.

The theory is that every conceivable form of waste should be intercepted at its origin and none be allowed to get to the sewer. Where the catch basin recovers paunch manure, etc., under existing methods this must all be returned via expensive routes to the tanks. The new plan is to avoid this by various labor-saving ideas.

#### What Goes Into the Tank.

The paunches are opened right on the killing floor and the contents turned into trucks which ply between the viscera tables and the tank trap. As fast as the odds and ends accumulate they are trucked to the tank and dumped in. This rids the floor of them right at the outset.

The stockyard operated in connection with the plant is paved, and the pen floors are carefully cleaned every day. Drop-pings in these pens are swept up along

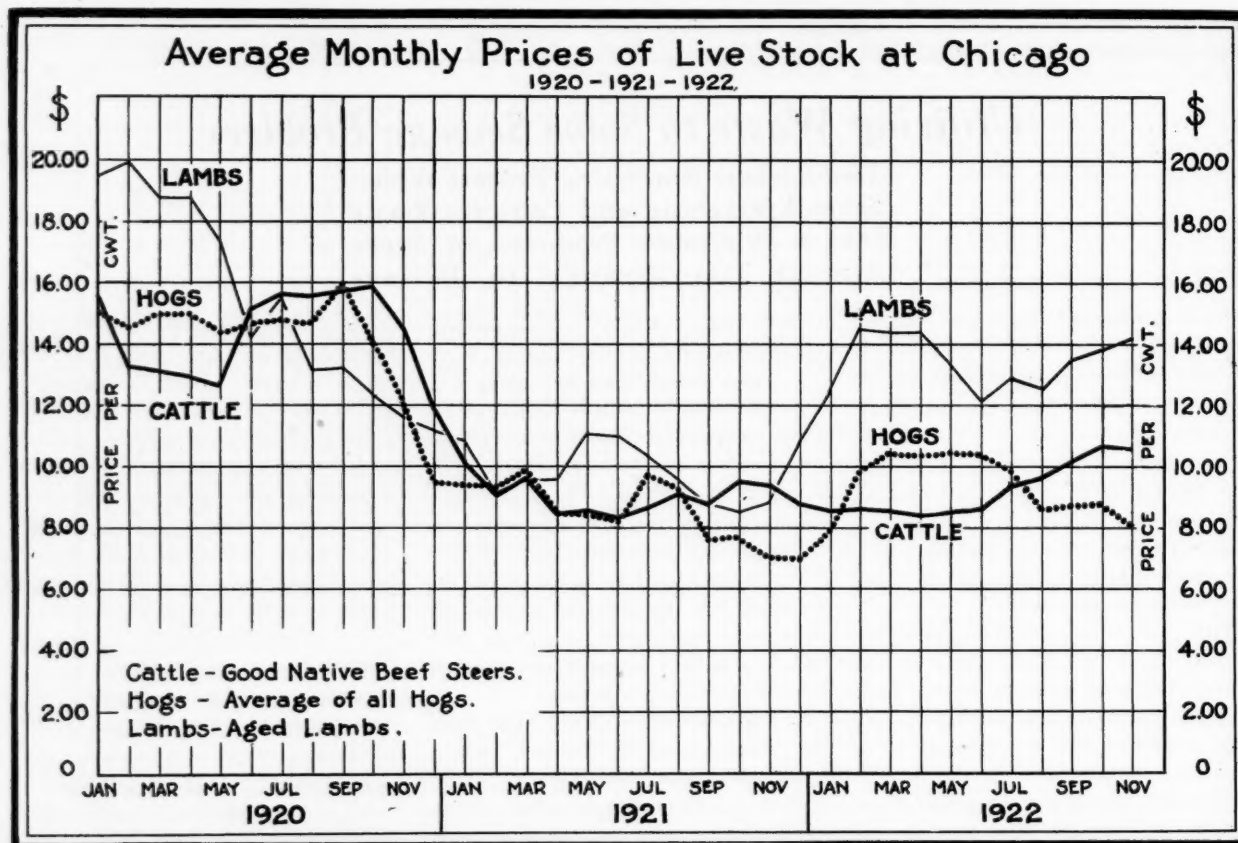
(Continued on page 29.)



## November Livestock Prices Slightly Below October

This chart in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER'S series—which includes charts on livestock and meat production and prices, by-products and storage stocks—shows an interesting comparison between the price trend for this November and the trend in past years as far back as 1920. Comparisons with pre-war years are indicated in a graphic way through the set of bar tables below the chart.

Livestock prices at Chicago continued relatively high during November, native beef cattle averaging 33 per cent higher for the month than a year ago, and hogs 15 per cent higher, although both were slightly lower than during October. Sheep and lambs both averaged higher than in October, and greatly higher than a year ago—more than 50 per cent in the case of lambs and nearly 70 per cent in the case of sheep.



The figures on which this chart is based are taken from the official records of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

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### Livestock Prices at Chicago for November Compared to Six-Year Pre-War Average

Showing percentage of prices for November, 1922, 1921, and 1920, to the average of October during the six years, 1909 to 1914:

| GOOD NATIVE BEEF STEERS. |          |
|--------------------------|----------|
|                          | Per Cent |
| Nov., 1922 .....         | 129.23   |
| Nov., 1921 .....         | 114.4    |
| Nov., 1920 .....         | 176.1    |
| Nov. av., 1909-14.....   | 100.0    |
| HOGS—ALL GRADES.         |          |
| Nov., 1922 .....         | 105.33   |
| Nov., 1921 .....         | 91.7     |
| Nov., 1920 .....         | 158.7    |
| Nov. av., 1909-14.....   | 100.0    |
| LAMBS—AGED.              |          |
| Nov., 1922 .....         | 201.14   |
| Nov., 1921 .....         | 127.7    |
| Nov., 1920 .....         | 166.9    |
| Nov. av., 1909-14.....   | 100.0    |

The data is from the same source as used in the chart.

### LIVESTOCK PRICES COMPARED.

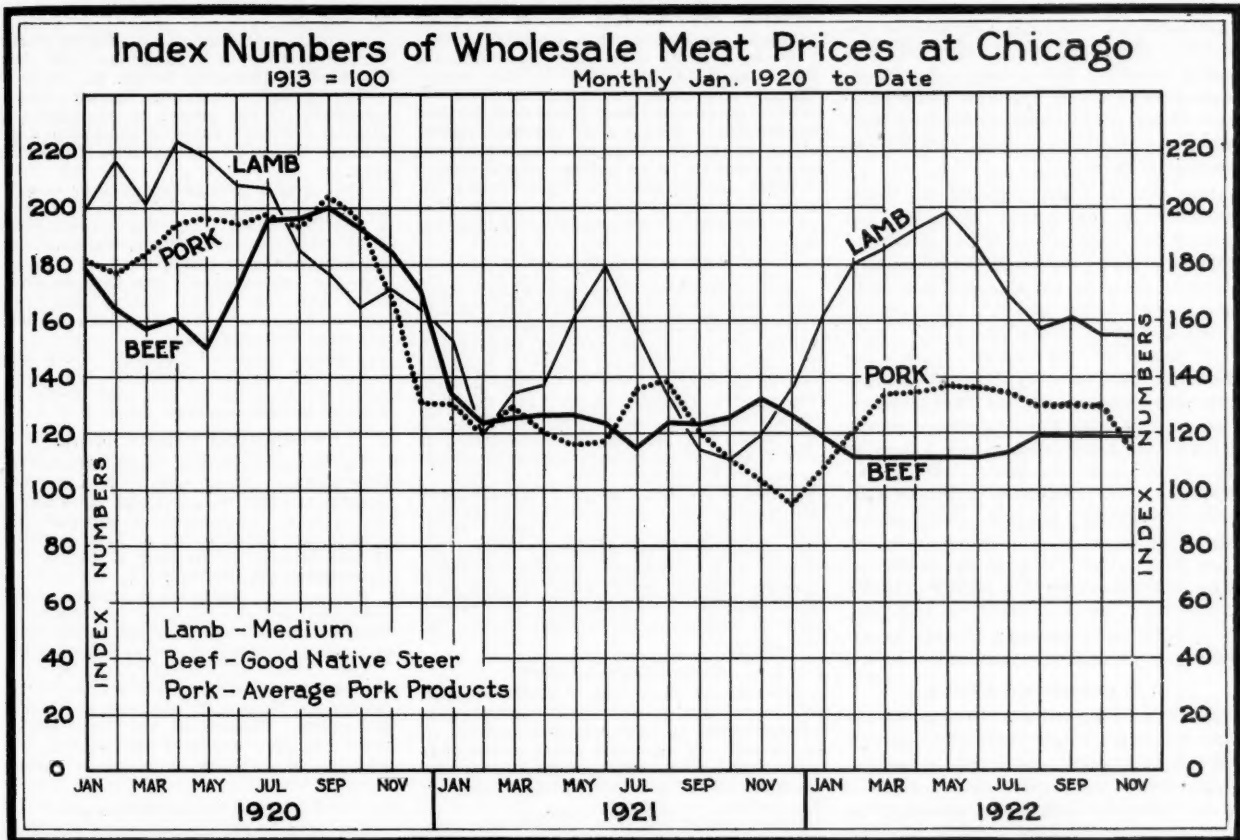
Average monthly prices of livestock at Chicago from January, 1920, to November, 1922, on which THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER'S chart on this page is based:

|            | Cattle, good native beef steers. | Beef, good native steer carcass. | Hogs, average all hogs. | Lamb, average aged carcass. |
|------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1920—      |                                  |                                  |                         |                             |
| Jan. ....  | \$15.51                          | \$23.20                          | \$15.00                 | \$19.50                     |
| Feb. ....  | 13.18                            | 21.30                            | 14.55                   | 19.95                       |
| Mar. ....  | 15.06                            | 20.50                            | 14.95                   | 18.80                       |
| April .... | 12.97                            | 20.90                            | 14.90                   | 18.80                       |
| May ....   | 12.69                            | 19.50                            | 14.30                   | 17.40                       |
| June ....  | 15.07                            | 22.30                            | 14.70                   | 14.25                       |
| July ....  | 15.60                            | 25.50                            | 14.85                   | 15.55                       |
| Aug. ....  | 15.51                            | 25.50                            | 14.75                   | 13.20                       |
| Sept. .... | 15.78                            | 26.00                            | 15.00                   | 13.30                       |
| Oct. ....  | 15.88                            | 25.20                            | 14.05                   | 12.35                       |
| Nov. ....  | 14.46                            | 24.00                            | 12.20                   | 11.70                       |
| Dec. ....  | 11.88                            | 22.20                            | 9.55                    | 11.20                       |
| 1921—      |                                  |                                  |                         |                             |
| Jan. ....  | 10.10                            | 17.40                            | 9.40                    | 10.90                       |
| Feb. ....  | 9.15                             | 16.00                            | 9.35                    | 9.20                        |
| March .... | 8.55                             | 16.50                            | 8.50                    | 9.80                        |
| April .... | 8.49                             | 16.50                            | 8.50                    | 9.60                        |
| May ....   | 8.55                             | 16.50                            | 8.35                    | 11.10                       |
| June ....  | 8.34                             | 16.00                            | 8.20                    | 11.00                       |
| July ....  | 8.62                             | 14.90                            | 9.75                    | 10.30                       |
| Aug. ....  | 9.12                             | 16.00                            | 9.35                    | 9.65                        |
| Sept. .... | 8.78                             | 16.00                            | 7.60                    | 8.80                        |
| Oct. ....  | 9.58                             | 16.30                            | 7.70                    | 8.55                        |
| Nov. ....  | 9.39                             | 17.25                            | 7.05                    | 8.95                        |
| Dec. ....  | 8.74                             | 16.40                            | 7.00                    | 10.80                       |
| 1922—      |                                  |                                  |                         |                             |
| Jan. ....  | 8.54                             | 15.38                            | 7.90                    | 12.45                       |
| Feb. ....  | 8.60                             | 14.50                            | 9.85                    | 14.50                       |
| March .... | 8.57                             | 14.50                            | 10.45                   | 14.40                       |
| April .... | 8.48                             | 14.50                            | 10.35                   | 14.40                       |
| May ....   | 8.59                             | 14.50                            | 10.50                   | 13.40                       |
| June ....  | 8.93                             | 14.50                            | 10.40                   | 12.50                       |
| July ....  | 9.47                             | 14.70                            | 9.80                    | 12.90                       |
| Aug. ....  | 9.65                             | 15.50                            | 8.55                    | 12.55                       |
| Sept. .... | 10.02                            | 15.50                            | 8.70                    | 13.45                       |
| Oct. ....  | 10.65                            | 15.50                            | 8.85                    | 13.80                       |
| Nov. ....  | 10.61                            | 15.50                            | 8.10                    | 14.10                       |



## Wholesale Pork Product Prices Decrease During November

The chart showing the index numbers of wholesale meat prices at Chicago, one of the most important in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER'S chart series, points out that while beef and lamb prices are about steady, average pork product prices have declined about 10 per cent. Of individual products, pork loins declined from 20 to 25 per cent and fresh butts and pork shoulders from 10 to 15 per cent.



The figures on which this chart is based are taken from the official records of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Careful study of this chart is of advantage to those who find it useful. A mere glance does not always tell everything. Copyright 1922 by The Food Trade Publishing Co.

## Pork Trade Active and Beef Satisfactory

Domestic and export trade in fresh pork, cured meats and lard were very active and beef business was on the whole satisfactory during November. Carcass beef sold at wholesale during the month at an average price which approximated that of a year ago and only slightly exceeded that of 1913. The wholesale prices of pork loins declined from 20 to 25 per cent during the month, and butts and fresh pork shoulders from 10 to 15 per cent.

Although the consumption of hams has increased considerably, wholesale prices have remained relatively low. Skinned hams are selling even lower comparatively than regular hams. This is particularly true of skinned hams weighing from 20 to 26 pounds.

A feature of the month's trade was the unusually heavy demand, both at home and abroad, for lard and cuts which yield a high percentage of fat. As one provisions expert put it, there was a strong trade for "fat or anything that produced fat."

Livestock prices at Chicago continued relatively high, native beef cattle averaging 33 per cent higher for the month than a year ago, and hogs 15 per cent higher, although both were slightly lower than during October. Sheep and lambs both aver-

aged higher than in October, and greatly higher than a year ago—more than 50 per cent in the case of lambs and nearly 70 per cent in the case of sheep.

In reviewing the November packing business in detail the Bureau of Public Relations of the Institute of American Meat Packers says:

### Domestic Pork Business.

The domestic trade in fresh pork, cured meats, and lard was very active throughout the month. Although the supply of products was greater, as compared with October, the domestic and foreign demand together were sufficiently strong to keep trade channels fairly well cleared.

The trend of prices on fresh pork products was distinctly lower. The wholesale prices of bacon also decreased somewhat toward the end of the month. Lard, on the other hand, and dry salt meats increased in price.

During November, Chicago Board of Trade quotations for "cash" lard advanced considerably from the levels which prevailed at the close of October and reached the highest point of the season. Since the trend of lard prices ordinarily is downward at this season of the year, this was a rather unusual development.

Lard stocks are very low. Stocks of dry salt meats also are unusually light.

The Chicago hog market declined somewhat after the middle of the month, but

(Continued on page 47.)

### INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES.

Index numbers of livestock and meat prices at Chicago on which the chart of wholesale meat prices is based have been worked out by experts from data contained in official records of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER taking the average for 1913 as equal to 100, and are as follows:

|                 | Beef,<br>good native<br>steer, carcass,<br>average. | Pork<br>products,<br>average. | Lambs,<br>medium<br>carcass. |
|-----------------|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1920—           |   |                               |                              |
| January .....   | 178.5   | 181.5                         | 199.1                        |
| February .....  | 163.9   | 177.6                         | 216.9                        |
| March .....     | 157.7   | 183.4                         | 201.8                        |
| April .....     | 160.8   | 194.8                         | 223.3                        |
| May .....       | 150.0   | 196.3                         | 218.6                        |
| June .....      | 171.5   | 194.6                         | 208.5                        |
| July .....      | 196.2   | 197.3                         | 207.1                        |
| August .....    | 196.2   | 193.2                         | 184.9                        |
| September ..... | 200.0   | 204.3                         | 177.4                        |
| October .....   | 193.8   | 195.6                         | 164.1                        |
| November .....  | 184.6   | 189.3                         | 171.5                        |
| December .....  | 170.8   | 130.6                         | 163.4                        |
| 1921—           |   |                               |                              |
| January .....   | 133.8   | 130.2                         | 153.0                        |
| February .....  | 123.1   | 121.0                         | 119.4                        |
| March .....     | 125.4   | 120.4                         | 134.5                        |
| April .....     | 126.9   | 120.5                         | 137.2                        |
| May .....       | 126.9   | 116.5                         | 161.4                        |
| June .....      | 123.1   | 117.8                         | 179.9                        |
| July .....      | 114.6   | 135.6                         | 154.7                        |
| August .....    | 123.1   | 138.3                         | 132.8                        |
| September ..... | 123.1   | 120.7                         | 114.3                        |
| October .....   | 125.4   | 110.4                         | 110.0                        |
| November .....  | 132.7   | 103.0                         | 119.4                        |
| December .....  | 126.2   | 94.1                          | 137.2                        |
| 1922—           |   |                               |                              |
| January .....   | 118.4   | 107.0                         | 161.4                        |
| February .....  | 111.5   | 120.9                         | 179.9                        |
| March .....     | 111.5   | 133.3                         | 186.0                        |
| April .....     | 111.5   | 134.3                         | 192.6                        |
| May .....       | 111.5   | 136.6                         | 198.4                        |
| June .....      | 111.5   | 136.2                         | 186.6                        |
| July .....      | 112.1   | 134.4                         | 189.5                        |
| August .....    | 119.2   | 130.1                         | 158.3                        |
| September ..... | 119.23  | 130.5                         | 162.07                       |
| October .....   | 119.23  | 130.1                         | 154.67                       |
| November .....  | 110.23  | 118.91                        | 164.67                       |

## Live Stock Show Was Record Breaker

The twenty-third anniversary session of the International Livestock Exposition was held this year from December 2 to 9 in the International Amphitheatre and score of surrounding buildings located at the entrance to the Chicago Union Stock Yards. This gathering was rightly considered the crowning achievement of a long and successful career. Never before has there been so much advance interest and enthusiasm displayed in rural circles and such hearty co-operation on the part of Chicago business interests.

Over ten thousand animals, the finest examples of the master breeder's and feeder's art, congregated at the exposition from all parts of the North American continent to compete for supreme honors in this "court of last resort." Thirty-three breeds of cattle, horses, sheep and swine were shown in 843 regular classes for premiums totaling over \$100,000, besides numerous ribbons, cups and other trophies.

In keeping with the importance of the contests, the foremost livestock judges of the world were secured to make the awards. J. M. Strickland, Baines, Caterick, Yorkshire, England, came across the ocean to select the grand champion steer of the show. Four of the judges on this year's list served in a similar capacity at the first "International" in 1900 and all of them have enviable records as exhibitors, breeders, or arbiters.

### U. S. Government Exhibit.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture filled an entire exhibit hall with twenty-five pictorial booths and animated demonstrations covering practically every phase of the livestock and meat industry. A corps of federal experts were on hand to explain the various features and to answer questions. For the first time poultry were included in the range of subjects covered by the government's exhibit at the "International."

In its exhibit the U. S. Department of Agriculture devoted a considerable part of its interesting and extensive exhibit to showing some of the results obtained from an extensive survey of steer feeding in the Middle West. These studies were made in co-operation with agricultural colleges in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska. The survey was carried on for the last four years, and it has involved approximately 20,000 steers each year.

The results of this survey thus far were shown at the exposition in a booth entitled, "Beef Production," a part of the large government exhibit.

Of special interest also was the bruised livestock exhibit of the Institute of American Meat Packers, which showed some very important educational moving picture films.

Fourteen state agricultural colleges and experiment stations arranged to stage displays featuring their main line of research work. Many important discoveries in the field of agricultural science were announced for the first time during this exposition.

### Boys' and Girls' Work.

The First National Boys' and Girls' Club

Exposition was held in connection with this "International." Six hundred members of the demonstration clubs organized all over the country by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and state agricultural colleges co-operatively, had their expenses paid to this gathering as a reward for winning championship honors of their states in the various club projects.

Every evening a brilliant entertainment was staged in the arena of the amphitheatre, combining a regulation horse show with a parade of blue ribbon drafters and cattle and a program of exciting sports. Some of the finest strings of light horses in the country were entered in the riding, driving and jumping contests, giving an even more noteworthy exhibition than was ever offered "International" audiences before.

### Exposition Builders.

Many prominent Chicago men gave much time and effort to the upbuilding of the International Livestock Exposition. J. A. Spoor, A. G. Leonard, Alvin H. Sanders, R. B. Ogilvie and Edward F. Swift have all served as officials since its inception. John Clay and J. Ogden Armour have aided in its direction for two decades or more. B. H. Heide, the present secretary-manager, and E. H. Ingwersen have served in official capacities for sixteen years. O. T. Henkle, Thomas E. Wilson and S. T. Kiddoo have all devoted many years of effort to its success. The average term of service of all its officials since the beginning is over ten years, a fact which accounts in large measure for its continuous development. Many Chicago men have also been prominent as exhibitors of livestock at the "International."

### Record Car Lot Show.

The car lot show was a record breaker. With the plainer lots culled out by yards talent before the show opened, a total of 84 carloads of fat cattle stood in the pens and old-timers declare that they never saw an outlay that promised harder work for the judges.

The number this year, 84 carloads, compared to 41 loads in the show last year and was the largest show since 1907, when 93 carloads were exhibited.

The car lots were awarded the improvement trophies offered by the Institute of American Meat Packers, breed type being taken into consideration in making these awards.

### Grand Champion Awards.

The grand champion fat steer of the 1922 International was the purebred Shorthorn steer, Chenoweth Jock, owned by W. J. and B. A. Thomas, Shelbyville, Ky. This was afterward bought by Armour & Co. at \$1.25 a pound and sold to the Congress Hotel. The champions in the purebred and grade steers in addition to the one named were as follows: Hereford—James Price & Son, Wisconsin, on Bonnie Repeat, senior calf; reserve, Col. E. H. Taylor, Kentucky, on Roland Woodford, senior yearling. Angus—Texas College, on Tierra Alta 2d, junior yearling; reserve, J. S. Caldwell & Son, Ohio on Hildale Stamp 3d, junior yearling. Grade and cross-bred—Shadeland Stock Farm, Indiana, on Standard, junior yearling grade Hereford; reserve, University of California on California Topman, senior calf, blue roan. Polled Shorthorn—Miller & Son, Indiana, on Miller's Choice, calf. Red Polled—J. W. Larabee, Illinois, on Jack, senior yearling.

One of the features was the judging of steers in the slaughter test which was run off by John Cosling of Kansas City, who picked the junior yearling, Yankee Pride, shown by C. L. Taggart of Pennsylvania, for grand champion. He headed a class of 20 rivals. The steers were later slaughtered and also judged on the hooks.

Senior and grand champion Hereford bull was Panama 110th owned by A. B. Cook of Townsend, Mont. The junior champion is a junior yearling bull, Wood-

ford 130th, owned by E. H. Taylor of Frankfort, Ky. The Hereford senior champion bull was Bar Marshall owned by I. L. Jones, Raymond, S. D. Senior and grand champion Shorthorn bull was Maxwalton Monarch owned by Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, O. Grand champion car lot cattle were those of John Hubly, Mason City, Ia. Grand champion carload of hogs was the Hampshires owned by Gus Meyer, Elwood, Ind.

In the hog division the champion Poland China barrow and champion pen were awarded to Oklahoma A. and M. College.

The grand champion barrow was a 450-550-lb. Duroc owned by Oklahoma A. and M. College. Reserve champion was a Poland China owned by Iowa State College.

The grand champion wether was a Southdown owned by Col. Robert McEwen & Son of London, Ont. The reserve champion, a Shropshire yearling, was owned by the University of Illinois.

Grand champion in the car lot sheep show was won by Col. Robert McEwen & Son of London, Ont., on a load of 90-lb. purebred Southdowns.

As usual many of the prize stock were bought by Chicago packers. Among the prize cattle some of the best were purchased by Guggenheim Bros.

### Packers Buy Prize Winners.

The grand champion single steer of the International, Chenoweth Jack, a purebred Shorthorn calf, bred, fed and exhibited by W. B. & B. A. Thomas, Shelbyville, Ky., sold in the auction ring at \$1.25 a pound. It was bought by Armour & Co. for the Congress hotel, Chicago.

The grand champion carload, Angus yearlings, fed and exhibited by John Hubly, Mason City, Ill., was knocked down by the auctioneer to Swift & Co. at 80c per lb.

The grand champion load of hogs, Hampshires, averaging 326 lbs. alive, was bought by Wilson & Company at 11 cents per pound. These hogs were bred and exhibited by Gus Meyer of Elwood, Ind., who won the blue ribbon in the same class at the 1921 show.

### Re-elect Show Officials.

Directors of the International Livestock Exposition at their annual meeting at the Livestock Record building re-elected the present officers for another year. They are as follows: Robert A. Fairbairn of Westfield, N. J., president; Alvin H. Sanders, Chicago, vice-president; R. B. Ogilvie, Chicago, vice-president; O. T. Henkle, Chicago, treasurer, and B. H. Heide, secretary and general manager.

### WILSON DINES BOYS AND GIRLS.

Eight hundred boys and girls, members of the boys' and girls' agricultural clubs, from nearly every state, were guests at dinner on Tuesday evening, December 5, of Mr. Thomas E. Wilson in the company's restaurant in the Union Stock Yards. The boys and girls attended the International as guests, having won their trip through proficiency in livestock raising.

Among the speakers of the evening were Mr. Thomas E. Wilson; John H. Puelicher, president of the American Bankers' Association; J. M. Strickland of England, famous livestock expert who was the judge of the livestock show and who selected the grand champion steer of the exposition.

Mr. Wilson emphasized the importance of the work of the boys' and girls' clubs and expressed his appreciation for its rapid growth. He pointed out that five years ago when he tendered the first dinner of its kind to the boys and girls, there were but ten present. He declared with pride that his predictions then that the club would eventually reach 500 had so far well exceeded his expectations.



## Reasons for Proposed Armour-Morris Merger

The much-talked-about merger of Morris & Company with Armour & Company remains unsettled, awaiting action of authorities at Washington, whose consent is necessary to completion of the suggested merger. At last reports nothing definite had come from Washington on this point. Meanwhile politicians like Senator La Follette, who trade on such opportunities, have been making a stir over the proposition on the ground of its alleged illegality and the results which might follow.

During the past week a Chicago newspaper obtained and published a brief prepared by the Armour interests, which represented their statement of reasons for proposing this step, and the conditions surrounding it.

According to this brief the merger is desired for economic reasons well-known to the trade. The further statement is made that the proposed action is not illegal, and reasons are given for this statement. It is also stated that it is not a "merger," but the actual purchase by Armour & Company of all the physical assets of Morris & Company, and the consequent disappearance of the Morris & Company name from the meat packing industry.

The brief as made public is as follows:

### Want the Morris Business.

"Armour & Co., seeks to acquire the physical assets of Morris & Co., in the belief that this acquisition will carry with it the volume of business now being handled by Morris & Co.

"Due to the great expansion necessary to meet the government's wartime requirements, our business today is confronted with a wartime overhead and a pre-war volume. This has made overhead expense excessively high, and rendered it very difficult to operate at a profit. It is significant that the spread between raw product prices and finished product prices in the packing business today, as evidenced by governmental statistics, is in the neighborhood of 16 per cent, whereas before the war it was only about 12 per cent. Increased overhead expenses, without commensurate increase in volume, is the reason.

"Having acquired the physical assets of Morris & Co., we will proceed to put that company's volume through our plants, thereby materially reducing administrative, operating and distributive costs per unit of product. In the course of time, the savings thus effected will be material. Due to economic forces over which we have no control, this savings must necessarily be divided three ways so as to benefit the consuming public and the producing public, as well as ourselves.

### Legal Aspects Discussed.

"The proposition of Armour & Co., is to purchase the physical assets and property of Morris & Co., not the corporate stock or the share capital thereof. It is simply a purchase by one company of the physical properties of another. It is not a consolidation or merger but an outright purchase of the properties of one company by the other. Such acquisition in no way offends the Sherman Anti-Trust Act as unduly restraining or monopolizing interstate trade or commerce.

"The Supreme Court, in the Standard Oil Case, 222 U. S. page 1, definitely decided that the Sherman Act does not condemn as unlawful every contract in restraint of trade, but only such as in the

light of reason unduly or unreasonably restrain interstate trade or foreign commerce. And in the Steel case, 251 U. S. page 417, that size alone is not sufficient to show a violation of the act in the absence of proof that the acquiring company is able to control production business or, in other words, monopolize and restrain trade.

### Taft Summary Quoted.

Mr. Justice Taft in his book entitled "The Anti-Trust Law and the Supreme Court" summarizes the effect of the cases as that of a mere union of capital in the same branch of industry for the purpose of promoting economy and efficiency though it uses interstate commerce, and though to the extent of the business of the two firms or companies suppresses the competition of each against the other, is not within the statute unless what is done necessarily has the effect to control all the business or can be shown by the character of the acts to be intended to effect that purpose or to be a step in the plot to bring it about. Mere bigness is not an evidence of violating the act. It is the purpose and necessary effect of controlling prices and putting the industry under the domination of one management that is within the statute.

"The object of the anti-trust law was to suppress the abuses of business of the kind described. It was not to interfere with a great volume of capital which, concentrated under one organization, reduced the cost of production and made its profits thereby and took no advantage of its size by methods akin to duress to stifle competition with it.

"I wish to make this distinction as emphatic as possible, because I conceive that nothing could happen more destructive of the prosperity of this country than the loss of that great economy in production which has been and will be effective in all manufacturing lines by the employment of large capital under one management."

### Clayton Act Discussed.

"In discussing the Clayton Act which prohibits the acquisition by one company of the stock or share capital of another, if thereby competition is substantially lessened, Senator Cummins in referring to the anti-trust laws said:

"It would lessen competition as between

## Morris Makes Statement

Following the publication by a Chicago newspaper of the presumably confidential brief by Armour & Company on the subject of the proposed merger, Edward and Nelson Morris issued a public statement in which they dispute some of the points made.

They declare they are not anxious to get out of the packing business, that Mr. Armour has not made them an offer, and that they have not put a price on their holdings. They say also that, even if Mr. Armour should purchase their business, they would not long remain out of the packing field. The statement follows:

"We note by Thursday's morning newspapers that Mr. Armour has advised President Harding that we are anxious to be out of the packing business. This is news to us.

"While we realized that Mr. Armour is very anxious to acquire our business and our organization, up to the present time we have not put a price on same, and he has not made us an offer.

"Even if Mr. Armour should purchase our business it would not mean that we would long remain out of the packing business."

the two, but, of course, if one had a right under the law to buy out the other it could not be any offense against the law, as it is now for one to acquire the control of the other. It is just that case that we want, as I think to prohibit, so that if a consolidation can lawfully occur under the anti-trust law it shall be an open, public consolidation, so that everybody can know what is transpiring.

"I do not believe that is the proper construction of the anti-trust law; otherwise there could be no sale of business. I think there can be, but wherever the law permits the sale of the business then it ought not to acquire control of a business simply through the purchase of the stock of a company which continues under its own name, and, so far as the public knows, is independent in its management. That is what I think this section is intended in the main to prevent."

"Of the total slaughter of livestock, including all classes in the United States, and including those slaughtered on the farms for the 10-year period from 1912 to 1921 (Department of Agriculture Statistics) Armour & Co., slaughtered 10.56 per cent, and Morris & Co., 4.87 per cent, or both combined only 15.43 per cent of the total livestock of all classes slaughtered.

### Competition Is Keen.

"Of the total slaughter of livestock of all classes in United States inspected houses for the same period, Armour & Co., slaughtered 16.81 per cent, Morris & Co., 7.76 per cent, or both combined only 24.57 per cent. The products of Armour & Co., are sold locally at various places in the United States and in competition not only with the products from the inspected houses, but as well in competition with the products of animals slaughtered locally in the community and not inspected.

"There are hundreds of packers engaged in the business of slaughtering livestock and handling livestock products, and included among these are some large concerns.

"In all cases where an acquisition or consolidation has been held to offend the anti-trust laws there has been a control effected thereby of 50 per cent or more of the business of such industries. On the other hand, in the steel company case the control was about 45 per cent, and the Supreme Court held that this was not sufficient to constitute a violation of the Sherman Law.

### Standard Case Cited.

"In the case of Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company vs. United States 226 U. S. 20; L. Ed. 107, commonly referred to as the Bathtub case, it appeared that the consolidation included 85 per cent of the manufacturers and 90 per cent of the jobbers in number, and over 90 per cent of the purchasing power. In United States vs. American Tobacco Company, 221 U. S. 157; 55 L. Ed. 663, the control ranged from 70 per cent to 96 per cent of the various products handled by the American Tobacco Company. In the case of the Standard Oil Company vs. United States, 221 U. S. 1; 55 L. Ed. 619, the exact percentage of control did not appear, but it is apparent from the decision that it was surely over 50 per cent. In Patterson vs. United States, 22 Fed. 599, which was the Cash Register case, the company controlled 80 per cent. In United States vs. Dupont de Nemours & Co., 188 Fed. 127, the control ranged from 64 per cent to 100 per cent.

"The case of United States vs. Whiting, 212 Fed. 466 involved a combination of persons who purchased 86 per cent of the milk sold in specified country districts by the producers. In the case of United States vs. Corn Products Company, 234 Fed. 964, the court held unlawful a combination of starch factories producing 64 per cent of the total production. In the case of United States vs. International

(Continued on page 47.)



## TRADE GLEANINGS

Allen & Pyle have established extensive feed yards at Oakdale, Cal.

Walti & Schilling, Santa Cruz, Cal., have bought a site for a new slaughterhouse.

The Independent market, Eugene, Ore., is planning to erect a new slaughterhouse.

The plant of Armour & Company, at Jacksonville, Fla., has resumed operations.

H. E. Newbury, 477 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga., has opened a new sausage factory.

Davis & Scadden, Grass Valley, Cal., are going to erect a new slaughterhouse immediately.

The Magnolia Cotton Oil Co., Magnolia, Miss., will shortly erect a new plant to cost about \$10,000.

Erection of a municipal slaughterhouse at Akron, O., is being considered by the city health commission.

The Vogt Farm Meat Products Co., Royaltown, Pa., is going to install a new equipment in the near future.

The Fostoria Packing Co., Fostoria, O., has been incorporated by James Wade, August Franke and others.

C. F. Vissman & Co., 117 Bickel avenue, Louisville, Ky., are going to build an addition to their plant to cost about \$100,000.

The Manhattan Packing Company's plant, Manhattan, Kan., is about to be sold, according to reports from Manhattan.

J. F. Schooff, 14 South River street, Janesville, Wis., is building a new sausage factory to be opened about February 1, 1923.

A. Anaya, Monterey, Cal., has received permission from the Mexican government to erect a cottonseed oil mill at Mexicali, Mexico.

The Dold Packing Co. is installing machinery and equipment in its plant at Wichita, Kan., which will cost about \$100,000.

The Kerber Packing Co., 56 Grove avenue, Elgin, Ill., has increased its capital from \$430,000 to \$500,000 and is making an addition to its plant to cost about \$35,000.

Roth, Winter & Walsh have purchased property on Townsend street in San Francisco and are planning to erect a modern packing plant.

Guy L. Baker is going to erect a new sausage factory on Market street, Wabash, Ind. Mr. Baker was formerly general manager of the Manhattan Packing Co., Manhattan, Kan.

Henry Fischer, 1860 Mellwood avenue, Louisville, Ky., is going to build an addition to his plant to cost about \$40,000, which will increase greatly the present capacity of the plant.

Although in actual operation for the past few months the Virden Packing Co., Sacramento, Cal., recently celebrated the formal opening of their new plant which was erected at a cost of about \$200,000.

### STOCKYARDS AT WINNIPEG.

The Union Stockyards, Winnipeg Canada, known as the Winnipeg and St. Boniface Yards, located in the city of St. Boniface, are owned and operated by the Public Markets, Limited, a company with an authorized capital of \$1,250,000. These yards are the largest in Canada and it is said the packing companies own no stock, the company being entirely owned and controlled by the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National railway companies, both companies giving service into the yards.

The company holds in all 200 acres of land, 50 acres of which are now occupied by pens, loading and unloading platforms, trackage and buildings. There are 5½ miles of alleys, 6 miles of sewers, 5 miles of water mains and 6½ miles of railway sidings. There are 105 loading and unloading chutes, 10 large cattle corrals, 750 cattle pens, 130 pens for hogs and 80 pens for sheep. Five weighing scales provide adequate facilities for weighing. All the open yards, pens and alleyways are floored with concrete. The total capacity of the yards is 14,000 cattle, 5,000 hogs, and 3,000 sheep. The yards possess branding and dehorning chutes and a hog grader.

In common with all other stockyards in Canada, these yards are controlled in many particulars by the livestock branch of the Dominion Government, under the Livestock Products Act. Eleven commission firms, twenty-five independent dealers, buyers from six local packinghouses and agents from a number of eastern packinghouses, insure keen competition in buying. The prices of all hay, feed, and yardage charges are controlled by the government.

### MONTREAL INSPECTION PROBLEM.

(Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)  
Montreal, P. Q., November 30, 1922.

Meat inspection was one of the most important points brought up by a delegation which recently waited upon the premier of Quebec in urging the government to appoint inspectors of meat. It was pointed out that while the federal government has inspectors in the abattoirs, and the City of Montreal also has some, there is a vast quantity of meat coming into Montreal that is never submitted to inspection. The animals are killed by the farmers under conditions which are far from sanitary, and the carcasses are handled and transported in such a manner that renders them often unfit for food.

There is no check upon them, it is said, the city inspectors being insufficient in number to enforce the law that all meat offered for sale must be approved by government inspectors. The need of establishing a provincial meat inspection department and of insisting in the interest of public health on all meat offered for sale being approved was strongly urged by the delegation.

### MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent inspection changes in the federal meat inspection service are reported by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry as follows:

Meat Inspection Inaugurated.—Morris & Co., 701 North Water street, Decatur, Ill.; Swift & Co., Refinery, 96 Wells street, Atlanta, Ga.; \*Montgomery Abattoir Co. (Inc.), Chandler and Race streets; mail, P. O. box, Montgomery, Ala.; Water Lux, 388 Salem street, Woburn, Mass.; Blanchette-Gazzaro Corporation, 311 West Illinois street, Chicago, Ill.; Certified Food (Inc.), Fowler street; mail, 102 Elm street, Westfield, Mass.

Meat Inspection Withdrawn.—Friedmann Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Rehner-Verlegh Packing Corporation, Upper Preakness, N. J.; Carolina Packing Co. of South Carolina, Orangeburg, S. C.; George Gregory, Philadelphia, Pa.; The Ko Ko Mar Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Palmine Co. (Inc.), Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; Hauck Nut Butter Co., Newark, N. J.; Citti Bros., Chicago, Ill.

Meat Inspection Extended.—\*Kingan & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., to include P. T. George & Co.

\*Conducts slaughtering.

## There Is Money in Tankwater

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Meat Packers' Trade and  
Supply Association

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## Eliminating Waste

Knowing that the popular idea that  
nothing is wasted in the packinghouse is  
a false notion, packers are everywhere in-  
terested in preventing waste. For pack-  
ers have realized to their cost that the  
waste that goes on all the time in most of  
the packinghouses of the country costs the  
industry large sums of money yearly.  
Any method that can eliminate this waste  
at once arouses the greatest interest.

The subject of packinghouse waste is  
intimately connected with the problem of  
packinghouse sewage. Both have had a  
tremendous amount of time, money and  
effort spent upon them in an endeavor to  
arrive at a solution.

It is, therefore, an epoch-making event  
when any packer is able to say that he  
has solved the problem of waste. Two  
packers have been able to state this fact,  
and they are at the present time operating  
their plants without the loss of a single  
bit of waste. In fact they are selling as  
tankage what has up to the present time  
been running into the sewer. And what is  
of equal importance they have been en-  
abled to solve their sewage problems. In  
so doing they have been able to create a  
new and valuable product.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER in  
publishing the story of this triumph of  
waste elimination without additional or  
expensive equipment feels that there has  
been brought to the attention of the pack-  
ing industry a new field of economy that  
has great possibilities. For success lies  
that way. "To him that can economize  
shall be given."

## Speculation and Cottonseed

By calling attention to the dangers of  
speculative methods of buying on the part  
of the cottonseed oil industry, President  
A. G. Kahn of the Interstate Cottonseed  
Crushers Association has done the indus-  
try a very good turn.

He points out in his monthly letter to  
the members of the Interstate that the  
crop indicated is less than nine and one-  
half million bales. A bullish situation  
has therefore resulted and "bad practices  
are apt to be turned into profits."

But this is just what President Kahn  
warns against. The good luck of making  
a profit this year may make those who  
reaped it forget that it was made by  
speculation. And sheer speculation is an  
enemy of good business.

This situation arose from the fact that  
this has been an unusual crushing sea-  
son. After a normal beginning with in-  
dications of low prices and an orderly  
volume of seed to be marketed a change

came. For with things in easy shape in  
the South a feeling of good times had  
the result of boosting prices.

Cotton prices had been good along with  
others. The effect of this was that cot-  
tonseed prices rose to a point after the  
middle of October where speculative buy-  
ing entered into the situation.

Whereas up to that time operators had  
been able to buy at a figure which gave  
a sufficient margin of operating profit,  
since then they have been buying reck-  
lessly at prices which are not warranted  
by the value of the products. The sys-  
tem of guesswork has supplanted careful  
reckoning.

Such a situation means that an oil mill  
man may succeed by a lucky guess in  
coming out with some money at the end  
of the season. But from the point of view  
of the progress of the industry it is very  
unfortunate that there has been a putting  
aside of careful methods of cost account-  
ing continually enforced in order to  
eliminate speculation. The industry  
might well insist upon such right buying  
that there will be guarantees from day to  
day that an oil mill will operate on a  
continuous known profitable margin.

## Enlarging Horizon for Meat

The importance of meat in the diet and  
its possible increase in consumption  
throughout the United States will very  
probably be more strongly emphasized if  
a recent proposal of Secretary of Agri-  
culture Wallace in his annual report is  
carried out.

For his budget for the coming year  
asks for authority to create a bureau of  
home economics as one of the scientific  
bureaus of his department. The purpose  
is to make more effective whatever work  
of this kind has been done in the past.  
For example, this bureau would reach ex-  
tension workers everywhere. It would  
embrace different phases of nutrition  
work, dietetics, foods and other matters  
of interest to producer and food purveyor  
alike.

With the creation of such a bureau of  
home economics there can be developed  
co-operation and co-ordination with ex-  
isting agencies in the various food in-  
dustries and increase the opportunities  
for research of value to the consumer. In  
this work the National Livestock and  
Meat Board and the Institute of Ameri-  
can Meat Packers are in a position to be  
of great assistance in placing the merits  
of meat before the consuming public. It  
is to be hoped that the proposal of this  
new bureau will be acted upon favorably  
in the interests of all.



# PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

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## Offal from Small Kill

Referring to the discussion on "Handling Offal from Small Kill," which appeared in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER of November 4, the following inquiry is from a subscriber who kills on a small scale:

Editor The National Provisioner:

In regard to handling offal from small kill. What I would like to know is how to successfully handle the blood from such a kill.

When you have a combination outfit (that is, cooker and jacketed dryer) could we mix the blood, say 1 to 5 barrels, in with the scrap and bone mixture and cook them together green? Or should the offal, heads, etc., be cooked separate? Then draw the grease, draw off your tank water and then add the blood before you start to dry the mass? Would such a mass dry?

Does it require more steam and time to handle offal in a combination tank and dryer than with a separate outfit? Should the tank and dryer be separate?

We are made to believe that if we mix the blood and offal at the same time and cook them together it would not dry. That is, the mass of offal and blood would not dry if you cook them together.

The method you suggest in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER of November 4 would seem to me like a lot of hard and dirty work in handling same. Can the grease be gotten out of the offal and blood as successfully with a combination outfit with hot water as it can out of separate outfits, including a press?

It is suggested that this operator handle the cooking of the blood separate from the rendering of the offal from the killing. This will mean the installation of any common iron tank of sufficient capacity to hold the volume of blood that is to be handled. The tank is to be equipped with sufficient perforated coils to distribute the flow of steam through the contents of the vat. The cooking process will take about 15 or 20 minutes.

In cooking blood care should be taken to see that it is thoroughly cooked, or a loss will result when drawing off the water. It has been found that the most satisfactory method for determining when blood is thoroughly cooked is when a white foam appears on the top of the cooking

## Quick or Slow Chilling?

Do you cut your hogs 24 hours after killing, or do you chill them longer?

The discussion of quick vs. slow chilling of hogs is developing many interesting points. It is important to know all the points before deciding what method to follow.

Read what experts have said in recent issues of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER and then write us your views.

vat. The operator should see that steam is admitted slowly, making more of a baking process than a cooking process.

We certainly do not advise that the blood be cooked with the offal, as this will be very detrimental to the color of the greases produced, and will also result in a loss of blood when drying.

It is believed that it will require more steam to dry and cook the blood in a combination tank than it will if the plant is equipped with separate units.

## BULL MEAT IN SAUSAGE.

A packer in Maryland writes as follows: Editor The National Provisioner:

We would appreciate it if you would advise us whether there is any advantage in making sausage to use the beef from bulls which have been boned cold and then ground, or in using beef boned hot and then ground.

There is no better material than bull meat for use in the manufacture of sausage, either hot or cold.

There is a big advantage in boning the bulls warm and immediately processing the meat. The hot meat is more gluey and has better binding qualities than the cold bull meat. It should be handled very promptly and in consequence will absorb more water than the cold bull meat. The result is a much greater yield on the finished weight of sausage, which is a point worthy of consideration.

Bone the bulls hot and cut the warm bull meat up into small pieces and immediately grind through 1/8-inch plate of hashing machine. Then weigh off in pans, 100 lbs. of warm ground bull meat to each

pan, and deliver to the silent cutting machine. Add just enough salt to carry, about 2 lbs. to each 100 lbs. of warm bull meat. Then, in chopping, gradually add 100 lbs. of crushed ice to each 100 lbs. of warm bull meat, and chop to a very fine consistency. Then spread on pans or put in meat tubs and deliver to the cooler at a low temperature, 34° to 36° if possible. Allow to remain in the cooler overnight.

After the meat is chilled in the cooler, the following day when used in proper proportions with other meats, as specified in your formula, there can be an additional quantity of crushed ice used in the final chopping process.

The hot bull meat will show a decidedly better and more lasting color than the cold bull meat.

## YIELD OF A 250-POUND HOG.

Yields of pork products from a 250-pound hog, finished weights, as worked out by Swift & Company's commercial research department in a series of studies in livestock marketing, are as follows:

|                                  | %     | Pounds |
|----------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Hams, smoked .....               | 13.00 | 32.50  |
| Bellies or bacon .....           | 11.75 | 29.37  |
| Loins, fresh .....               | 9.50  | 23.75  |
| Fat backs, salted .....          | 9.50  | 23.75  |
| (1) Lard, rendered .....         | 9.00  | 22.50  |
| Picnics, smoked shoulder .....   | 5.00  | 12.50  |
| Boston butts, fresh .....        | 4.25  | 10.63  |
| Clear plates, salted .....       | 2.75  | 6.87   |
| Lean trimmings, sausage .....    | 2.25  | 5.63   |
| Jowl butts, salted .....         | 2.25  | 5.62   |
| Spare ribs, fresh .....          | 1.25  | 3.13   |
| (2) Mis'l edible items .....     | 3.00  | 7.50   |
| Yield .....                      | 73.50 | 183.75 |
| (3) Edible by-products .....     | 2.25  | 5.62   |
| (4) Non-edible by-products ..... | 3.75  | 9.38   |
| Shrinkage .....                  | 20.50 | 51.25  |

Total live weight.....100 % 250 lb.

(1) At times some of the fat cuts are converted into lard; this results in an increase in the proportion of lard produced to about 15 per cent of the live weight of the hog on the average, and reduces the other cuts.

(2) Including—Feet, neck bones, tails, brains, cheek and head meat, ears, lips, and snouts.

(3) Including—Plucks, gullet meat, weasand meat, giblet meat, tongues, kidneys, and stomach linings.

(4) Including—Casings, bungs, blood, hair, grease and tankage.

Note.—Although this method of cutting is typical, proportions vary with changing trade requirements.

## OVERTIME PAY FOR INSPECTORS.

The House Bill 10672 which would relieve packers from the necessity for paying overtime to federal inspectors was passed some time ago by the Senate and the House. However, the President failed to sign the measure, and it thus did not become law, because, as reports indicate, it did not carry authorization for an appropriation from which the overtime could be paid by the Government. It is expected that the matter will be properly taken care of shortly, in a way which will relieve packers from the overtime burden on July 1.

## F. C. ROGERS BROKER Provisions

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**SAVING PACKINGHOUSE WASTE.**

(Continued from page 21.)

with waste corn and chop feed, and the whole accumulation turned into the tank. The plain straw is burned and even the ashes from this and burned barrels and boxes is added to the tank.

Waste salt from the hide cellars, dry salt rooms, floor and elevator shaft sweepings, waste hair in small lots and—last but not least—the sewer skimmings and screenings from the catch basin, all contribute to this "magic caldron." An astonishing assortment of rag tag, but one rich in the essentials of valuable by-products.

**A Remarkable Performance.**

Into another and separate tile or concrete tank is drawn the blood water, including the scrub water from the wash-down of the killing floors when the day's work is done (the blood itself having gone into the usual drying process). In about one week this mass will have fermented and into it is dumped odds and ends of scrap iron, such as barrel-hoops, baling wires, burned nails, screws, filings, automobile scrap fenders and scrap iron of little value to dealers.

The fermented blood water attacks this iron at once and literally eats it up. New iron is added from day to day, and new blood water is added from each day's operation. The fermented blood water, with the iron content, is drawn off daily and pumped into the refuse tank. About one-third of the fermented fluid remains in the blood receptacle, and this acts as a "culture" in quickly fermenting the blood water added from day to day.

This process of combining fermented blood water with iron is explained by chemists as follows: The iron and carbonic acid (fermentation) forms carbonate of iron; carbonate of iron combined with ammonia forms basic iron hydrate; iron hydrate combined with sulphur forms ferrous sulphide, which is the basis for all dyes. This accounts for the inky color given to the fermented blood by the iron absorption.

**What the Iron Liquor Does.**

When this ferrous sulphide is added to the waste tank it strikes right through

**Questions and Comments**

Questions on any subject affecting packinghouse operation, sausage-making, curing, by-products, etc., may be submitted to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, and they will be answered as fully and speedily as possible. Tell us your troubles!

Comment and criticism on any advice appearing on this page are invited. Perhaps you have a better method to suggest, or you may add something that has been omitted. Address Editor, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

the whole mass, turning it a rich dark color. Its action breaks down the fiber of the paunch straw and it goes right to the bottom. Ordinarily the straw would rise to the top. This mass settles to the bottom and forms an ideal filter bed for filtering the liquid when discharged into the press.

The tank is then cooked. After the cooking process and the drawing of grease the mass is drawn and pressed, and sent through the usual drying and mixing process. The filtering liquor is so clarified that there is nothing of value left in it when expressed.

The tankage resulting from this process has a fine appearance, and is sacked in regular 150-pound bags. Its bulk is little different from ordinary tankage. A liberal sample of it was submitted for analysis to the Chemical & Engineering Company of Chicago, and their certificate of analysis shows the following results:

**Analysis of the Tankage.**

Certificate of analysis of a sample of waste tankage:

|  | Per Cent. |
|--|-----------|
| Moisture det. at 100° C.....                               | 8.30      |
| Nitrogen 7.35 equivalent to ammonia..                      | 8.94      |
| Phosphoric acid 2.25 equivalent to bone phos. of lime..... | 4.91      |
| Grease .....   | 9.26      |

This analysis shows it to be an excellent fertilizer base, and its nitrogen content converted to a protein base would show 45.94 per cent protein. One can readily see where the product would find a ready market among fertilizer manufacturers.

In fact, at the plant visited the product was finding ready sale at an attractive figure, in contrast to a sluggish market for other products of related character. The demand was such that contracts could not be filled as rapidly as desired.

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**NEW RULING ON EMPTY CARTONS.**

Some packers are in doubt regarding the means of making effective the recent ruling by the B. A. I. that all empty cartons made to contain products manufactured in an inspected establishment must have the inspection legend cancelled if the cartons are to go to the trade for display purposes. Packers are advised that they may continue to distribute empty cartons for display purposes if the inspection legend is made void.

For cartons not coated with paraffin, a rubber stamp bearing the word "Void" may be employed; the word being imprinted over the inspection legend. On cartons which are coated with paraffin or similar substances, it is necessary to burn the word "Void" with a brand over the inspection legend or to apply a cutting stencil (but not a perforating stencil) which will cut the word "Void" into the carton. Whatever system is used—either rubber stamp, brand or stencil—must be submitted to the B. A. I. for approval before used. Incidentally, it will be of some interest to know that there appears to be no unanimity of opinion among packers as to which is the best method of voiding inspection legends upon paraffin coated cartons. Some packers are using electric brands and some are using cutting stencils.

*What is the chief cause of sour hog meats and how can it be avoided? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."*

Accurate
Durable

## As a Clock Tells Time

by Means of a Dial and Pointer, so

# A CALO DIAL Tells Temperature

(Trade Mark Reg.)

Use  
**CALO DIALS**

on Ham Boilers  
Sausage Kettles  
Hog Scalders  
Brine Lines    Smoke Houses  
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Hot Water Lines

and everywhere where temperatures are to be accurately indicated.

CALO DIALS are of all metal construction. They can be read from a distance. Why use breakable glass thermometers which are hard to read?



Portable  
**CALO DIALS**

are made in two stem lengths to fit shallow or deep cookers. 24 ins. & 36 ins. The stems are pure hard drawn copper. The instrument heads are finished in sanitary white enamel. Clamps are made to fit 1/4", 1/2", 1", 2" and 3" tank sides. CALO DIALS are also made with flexible stems, so that the head of the instrument can be mounted on the wall near the cooker, and the bulb placed at any location within the cooker. Our Bulletin M shows diagrammatically how CALO DIALS can be used to advantage on pipe lines, cold rooms, smoke houses, cooking kettles, etc., etc., etc. Send for it.

**CALODIAL, Inc. - New Rochelle, N. Y.**

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—wouldn't pay the salaries of packinghouse superintendents and executives who have contributed their experience and knowledge, and have permitted them to be put in print in "THE PACKERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA."

It has taken years of practical experience to gather information and compile a book of modern packinghouse practice such as THE PACKERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA.

To the right is a table of contents which will give you a fair idea as to the value of this book on the packers' desk.

This table of contents refers only to Part 1—Packinghouse Practice. There is also Part 2—Statistics, which contains a mass of valuable facts and figures which every packer should have at hand. Part 3 is the Trade Directory, the first ever compiled for the industry, giving complete information of packers, sausage manufacturers, wholesalers, renderers, oil refiners, brokers and livestock order buyers.

On account of the limited edition which is being printed, we advise you to send in your order as early as possible, to be sure of getting a copy.

## THE PACKERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA

### Chapter One:—CATTLE

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Dressing Percentages of Cattle  
Beef Slaughtering  
Beef Cooling  
Beef Grading  
Beef Loading  
Handling of Beef for Export  
Beef Cutting and Boning  
Plate Beef  
Mess Beef  
Curing Barreled Beef  
Manufacture of Dried Beef  
Handling Beef Offal  
Handling and Grading Beef Casings  
Handling Miscellaneous Meats  
Manufacture of Beef Extract  
Manufacture of Oleo Products  
Tallow  
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**THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER**  
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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces.  
pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

### Prices Declining—Demand Less Active— Hog Movement Liberal—Export Condi- tions Unsettled.

The provision market during the past week has shown a fairly steady decline in product and hogs after having advanced moderately from the low point. Lard developed a reactionary tendency with the developments rather tending to indicate a general disposition to accept somewhat lower prices. The average price of hogs for last week at 8.15 was 45c per hundred higher than the preceding week, but this advance was not held and prices have reacted, losing a portion of the rise. The decline in cash lard from the end of November up to this week has been about 1½c a pound, reflecting the improvement in the prospective supply and the decline in the current demand. The export buying which was very good for quite a time has fallen off sharply. It is stated that some of the active brokers at New York, in the past six weeks, did almost a record business, but this has fallen off so sharply as to be partly responsible for the reaction in the price of the spot lard.

The movement of livestock continues very liberal at the west, and the large receipts of hogs and other livestock are bringing a good deal of confidence that the supplies of hogs particularly will be so liberal that there will be quite a large increase in the stocks of products at the leading points. The Chicago statement for the first of December showed an aggregate stock of all meats of 68,358,000 lbs., against 65,477,000 lbs. the preceding month, and 62,971,000 lbs. last year.

### Lard Stocks Continue Small.

The total stock of lard was very small, however, amounting to only 5,357,000 lbs., against 13,633,000 lbs. a month ago, and 8,469,000 lbs. last year. It is thought, however, that the corner has been turned in the lard situation. The average weights of the livestock coming to market continues very good, hog weights exceeding last year and the previous year. Cattle were also heavy, and the average weight of calves was also good. The comparative statement of the average weights at Chicago for the past month follows:

|              | Nov., 1922. | Oct., 1922. | Dec., 1921. | Nov., 1921. | Nov., 1920. |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Hogs .....   | 232         | 241         | 225         | 223         | 224         |
| Cattle ..... | 994         | 1,001       | 979         | 979         | 936         |
| Calves ..... | 153         | 157         | 152         | 152         | 150         |
| Sheep .....  | 72          | 75          | 79          | 74          | 78          |

Average weight of hogs in November, 1915, at 187 lbs. was lightest on record for any month.

The export movement of hog products for the week showed a considerable falling off from the preceding week, with the lard total amounting to 11,242,000 lbs., against 15,452,000 lbs. last year, and meats 16,939,000 lbs., against 10,240,000 lbs. a year ago.

### Canadian Livestock Less.

In connection with the supply of livestock in this country, the report of the number of livestock in Canada for 1922 just issued by the Ottawa statistical department, shows a decrease of nearly 400,000 cattle compared with last year, a decrease of about 400,000 head of sheep, and practically unchanged figures of the supply of hogs.

The comparative figures for the total supplies for the past four years for all Canada follow:

|                    | 1920.     | 1921.      | 1922.     |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Milch cows .....   | 3,504,692 | 3,736,832  | 3,745,804 |
| Other cattle ..... | 6,967,504 | 6,469,373  | 6,074,065 |
| Total cattle ..... | 9,572,196 | 10,206,205 | 9,819,869 |
| Hogs .....         | 3,516,678 | 3,904,895  | 3,915,684 |
| Sheep .....        | 3,720,783 | 3,675,890  | 3,262,626 |

### Export Demand Drops.

The decrease in the export demand the past week is rather difficult to analyze. There has been an advance in sterling and guilders to the highest prices since the early part of the war, and there has been some improvement in French and Italian exchange, but the condition in the Northern countries has not improved a very great deal and in Germany there is no improvement. How the German markets continue to absorb lard is rather difficult to understand, and there has been a marked decrease in the exports to that country. For instance, the shipments the past week to Germany were only 1,736,000 lbs., while the first week in September they were 8,706,000 lbs. and have been on pretty liberal scale since, although the monetary conditions have probably accounted for the sharp decrease in the ability to buy. The conditions then were described by a leading exporter as such that it was impossible for the wage earner in Germany to earn enough money to buy the foreign food necessary, and the government is in a position where it had to make good the difference or face possibility of a political revolution.

The general conditions as to feeding are not so encouraging as they have been the past two years. Although corn has shown recently some decline, the spread between corn and hogs is very narrow, and there is no incentive in the price of corn and the price of hogs to feed. The conditions are a good deal better in cattle, with the average price of cattle at 9.65 compared with 8.15 for hogs, but with the moderate supplies of corn this year, there may be disappointing results in feeding operations. The country is watching with a great deal of interest the agitation at Washington to finance the exports of American grain. If these projects are successfully carried through, it may make for considerable higher feed costs, which of course may be reflected in hog costs.

**PORK.**—The market was again quiet, but firmly held, with offerings light and mess at New York quoted at \$29, family \$30@32, and short clears \$22.50@29. At Chicago mess pork was quotable at \$26.

### A Year Ago at a Glance.

Have you seen THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER'S latest market chart, Mr. Pork Packer?

It shows the hog markets and the wholesale prices of both fresh and cured pork products a year ago, from October to April, at a glance.

Send for one and put it under the glass on your desk, or in your desk file. Free to subscribers upon application to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

**LARD.**—A falling off in export and domestic demand and prospects for increasing stocks resulted in a much weaker market, with prime western at New York quoted at 11.65@11.75c, middle western 11.55@11.65c, New York city 11½@11¾c, refined to the continent 12¾c, South American 13c, Brazil kegs 14c, and compound 11¼@11½c, according to brand. At Chicago cash lard was quoted at 10.87c, and loose lard at 10.40c, the latter about the December price.

**BEEF.**—The market was steady but dull with mess at New York \$12@12.50, packet \$13.50@14, family \$16@18, and extra India mess at \$28@30.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

### BRITISH PROVISION MARKET.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)  
Liverpool, England, November 25, 1922.

The tone of the American bacon market remains the same as the last two weeks, a general firmness ruling on account of light supplies. Bellies, long clears and backs all continue to be cleared ex the quay. These arrivals have been very small and prices have been purely nominal and would be unobtainable for any quantity. Wiltshires and Cumberlands, of which there are a few available, meet with only a quiet demand.

Hams are steady to firm, with a fair inquiry for fresh A. C.'s. Stocks of stale hams are gradually working into consumption now. Shoulders are scarce, with picnics practically the only cut on offer, for which prices are firm with a steady inquiry. Canadian bacon rather favors buyers and a quiet trade. Lard on spot continues to be in very limited supply and prices continue firm.

### HOG WEIGHT COMPARISONS.

Average hog weights at leading livestock markets during the month of November, 1922, compared to November, 1921, are reported officially as follows:

|                   | Nov. 22, lbs. | Nov. 21, lbs. |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Chicago .....     | 232           | 223           |
| Kansas City ..... | 187           | 199           |
| Omaha .....       | 252           | 245           |
| St. Joseph .....  | 222           | 224           |
| Sioux City .....  | 249           | 240           |
| Wichita .....     | 196           | 218           |
| Denver .....      | 207           | 208           |

### STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Stocks of provisions at leading centers on November 30, 1922, with comparisons, are officially reported as follows:

| PORK, BBL'S.          |                |                |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                       | Nov. 30, 1922. | Oct. 31, 1922. | Nov. 30, 1921. |
| Chicago .....         | 15,442         | 554            | 15,540         |
| Kansas City .....     | 1,567          | 2,147          | 1,174          |
| Omaha .....           | 2,454          | 2,738          | 1,572          |
| St. Joseph .....      | 1,203          | 1,494          | 1,542          |
| Milwaukee .....       | 1,674          | 1,576          | 1,315          |
| Total pork .....      | 22,640         | 8,509          | 21,143         |
| LARD, LBS.            |                |                |                |
| Chicago .....         | 5,358,184      | 13,633,910     | 8,468,376      |
| Kansas City .....     | 1,385,387      | 1,109,070      | 2,078,315      |
| Omaha .....           | 1,275,171      | 1,382,002      | 702,475        |
| St. Joseph .....      | 1,541,245      | 967,573        | 1,440,611      |
| Milwaukee .....       | 1,106,330      | 562,900        | 571,750        |
| Total lard .....      | 10,669,317     | 17,595,455     | 13,261,527     |
| CUT MEATS, LBS.       |                |                |                |
| Chicago .....         | 68,358,627     | 65,477,000     | 62,971,893     |
| Kansas City .....     | 28,388,800     | 28,323,600     | 23,733,300     |
| Omaha .....           | 19,356,753     | 24,394,085     | 13,878,002     |
| St. Joseph .....      | 13,296,651     | 15,519,738     | 13,033,082     |
| Milwaukee .....       | 14,185,000     | 12,920,000     | 11,184,000     |
| Total cut meats ..... | 143,585,831    | 146,635,023    | 124,800,277    |

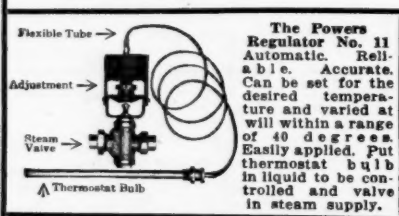


## Proper Temperature Necessary In Hog Scalding

In hog scalding, hand regulation frequently results in over-scalding or under-scalding, and consequent mutilation of skins. Even the most constant watchfulness on the part of employees cannot prevent these accidents when the temperature is controlled by hand.

## Powers Automatic Thermostatic Regulators

These automatic machines control the temperature without material variation. The sensitive thermostatic bulb which is immersed in the water keeps the heat at the proper degree. Powers Regulators are easy to install, do not require further attention, and maintain the proper temperature, thus allowing the employee to devote his entire time to productive work.

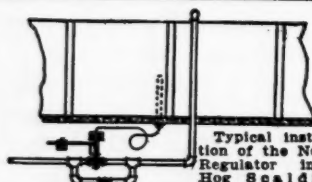


### TRY ONE

Try one of these Regulators on the operation where lack of heat control causes you the most trouble. Anyway, get our Bulletin 129 and learn how practical heat control adds to the profits in Meat Packing.

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Typical installation of the No. 11 Regulator in a Hog Scalding Tank. Arrangement may be modified for other conditions.

## WHY HOG PRICES ARE SO HIGH. Expect Startling Break in Food Product Prices Soon.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Chas. Sincere & Co.)

Chicago, Dec. 6, 1922.—For the first two days of this week in 20 markets there were received 415,000 hogs, as against 343,000 last week, and 266,000 last year, and 363,000 for a corresponding period two years ago. The top on hogs last week was \$8.60 a 100 lbs. The top this week is \$8.20. With the very heavy receipts both this week and last, it is very surprising to find hogs at present high prices. Some weeks ago, when the receipts were only moderate, hogs sold down around 7½¢, and there is only one explanation to the present demand for hogs and that is that foreign contracts for delivery of backs and bellies, and some other cuts for the first half of December were postponed, anticipating a further decline in hogs. The decline did not materialize, hence the urgent demand for hogs to fill these contracts. We anticipate, however, that within the next week or two, with the filling of these contracts, a different situation will develop in the hog market.

The stocks of provisions in the Western markets as reported on December 1st, show over 12,000,000 lbs. of lard on hand. There were around 15 million last year.

There are over 100,000,000 lbs. of hams in stock as against about 69,000,000 last year. There are 91,120,000 lbs. of picnics, as against 5¼ last year. There are 23,000,000 lbs. of pickled bellies, as against 18,000,000 last year. The total cuts of pickled meats are 167,996,952 lbs., as against 143,023,891 lbs. a year ago.

We see no reason to look upon these stocks as light at this time of the year, with hog supply as liberal as it is at present and the prospects so promising for a continued big supply for the next six months. All the reports from the country, coming as they now do during the stock show, indicate that there never was so much livestock on feed as there is at the present time. After January 1, every market will be glutted with livestock, and it is our opinion, taking the world's condition into consideration, that the prices of every commodity of food is due for a startling break.

We think hogs will break at least a dollar a 100, and cattle \$2 a 100; lard in our opinion will sell \$1.50 lower and as far as all other food is concerned, such as butter and eggs—they could break 25 per cent. and then be too high. Eggs are retailing at 70¢ and butter just as high. The fact of the matter is, that the working class of the United States are drunk with prosperity.

They are making more money now than they did during the war, and most of them are working instead of fighting. Can this condition last with 500,000,000 people, only seven days trip from our shores, starving to death? If it does, it is against all former history.

Our Ambassador to England made a statement on Monday "that Europe was facing the most desperate outlook in its history and that the last two years had been worse than during the war, and if there was not an adjustment of affairs in Europe, that England and America can stand but cannot endure." Any close observer of conditions during and since the war must agree that the above statements of conditions are not extravagant statements.

We think it is pretty near time that the brakes should be put on some of these high priced commodities. They are certainly not being regulated by supply and demand, for there is more livestock and other foods in this country today than there ever was, and it is needless to ignore the well tried law of supply and demand, for it cannot be done successfully.

## MEAT SUPPLIES IN NOVEMBER.

Receipts at nine leading livestock markets for the month of November, 1922, with comparisons for November, 1921, are reported officially as follows:

|                   | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs.   | Sheep.  |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Chicago .....     | 334,021 | 56,998  | 866,853 | 354,759 |
| Kansas City ..... | 268,936 | 82,398  | 294,062 | 123,781 |
| Omaha .....       | 134,776 | 14,072  | 168,131 | 207,784 |
| St. Louis .....   | 153,733 | .....   | 361,777 | 39,119  |
| Sioux City .....  | 61,442  | 6,317   | 101,798 | 34,284  |
| St. Paul .....    | 120,762 | 41,734  | 322,228 | 87,990  |
| St. Joseph .....  | 53,811  | 11,675  | 193,279 | 52,342  |
| Wichita .....     | 31,477  | 16,404  | 52,451  | 5,627   |
| Denver .....      | 78,444  | 12,097  | 30,335  | 380,098 |

|                         |           |         |           |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Total, Nov., 1922 ..... | 1,237,402 | 241,695 | 2,330,914 | 1,285,484 |
| Total, Nov., 1921 ..... | 792,896   | 170,160 | 1,677,357 | 1,058,526 |

Receipts at nine leading centers for the eleven months ending November, 1922, with comparisons, are reported as follows:

|                   | Cattle.   | Calves. | Hogs.     | Sheep.    |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Chicago .....     | 2,886,299 | 716,484 | 7,233,023 | 3,579,315 |
| Kansas City ..... | 2,260,657 | 506,290 | 2,360,311 | 1,478,937 |
| Omaha .....       | 1,495,011 | 122,593 | 2,550,627 | 2,361,288 |
| St. Louis .....   | 938,461   | 347,962 | 3,207,518 | 595,173   |
| Sioux City .....  | 643,980   | 53,180  | 1,854,028 | 208,774   |
| St. Paul .....    | 856,984   | 424,144 | 2,175,913 | 455,473   |
| St. Joseph .....  | 508,737   | 91,506  | 1,787,015 | 669,018   |
| Wichita .....     | 289,236   | 74,835  | 506,681   | 79,622    |
| Denver .....      | 640,876   | 64,558  | 357,919   | 1,739,500 |

|                            |            |           |            |            |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Total, 11 mos., 1922 ..... | 10,420,241 | 2,401,552 | 21,833,035 | 11,162,100 |
| Total, 11 mos., 1921 ..... | 7,646,729  | 1,570,626 | 18,101,839 | 10,506,997 |

Slaughters at eight leading centers for the month of November, 1922, with comparisons, are reported as follows:

|                   | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs.   | Sheep.  |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Chicago .....     | 194,404 | 50,792  | 653,167 | 183,535 |
| Kansas City ..... | 129,813 | 34,005  | 230,170 | 80,228  |
| Omaha .....       | 58,559  | 3,891   | 145,774 | 107,405 |
| Sioux City .....  | 22,334  | 6,226   | 69,540  | 21,788  |
| St. Paul .....    | 47,781  | 38,439  | 236,606 | 50,112  |
| St. Joseph .....  | 33,346  | 7,028   | 170,555 | 40,101  |
| Wichita .....     | 6,450   | 3,529   | 46,591  | 1,056   |
| Denver .....      | 10,855  | 883     | 24,300  | 17,064  |

|                         |         |         |           |         |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Total, Nov., 1922 ..... | 594,340 | 144,743 | 1,577,000 | 501,289 |
| Total, Nov., 1921 ..... | 380,969 | 113,195 | 1,146,647 | 573,598 |

Slaughters at six leading centers for the eleven months ending November, 1922, with comparisons, are reported as follows:

|                   | Cattle.   | Calves. | Hogs.     | Sheep.    |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Chicago .....     | 1,906,128 | 672,282 | 5,588,760 | 2,410,828 |
| Kansas City ..... | 1,006,435 | 284,087 | 1,803,844 | 921,780   |
| Omaha .....       | 809,391   | 32,998  | 1,952,361 | 1,310,231 |
| Sioux City .....  | 223,441   | 49,949  | 1,049,655 | 138,567   |
| St. Joseph .....  | 304,285   | 62,207  | 1,471,028 | 326,674   |
| Denver .....      | 101,953   | 13,814  | 354,902   | 158,184   |

|                            |           |           |            |           |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Total, 11 mos., 1922 ..... | 4,351,633 | 1,115,337 | 12,200,875 | 5,466,269 |
| Total, 11 mos., 1921 ..... | 3,813,951 | 1,003,630 | 11,067,964 | 7,003,250 |

## EASTERN FERTILIZER MARKETS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, December 6, 1922.—Recent sales of ground tankage were made at \$4.40 and 10¢ f. o. b. New York and there is only a small quantity available at that price. There is practically no surplus stock unsold, and the price seems to have been set at this figure for the past two weeks with slight variations one way or the other.

Nitrate of soda has again advanced in price and considerable business has been done within the past week. Both freights and English exchange are higher, which is accountable for the increase in price. The domestic demand for sulphate of ammonia is active and prices are firm and the tendency is toward higher prices.

Bonemeal is being freely offered but buyers are scarce.

## EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

A summary of the week's exports of provisions from Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending Dec. 2, 1922, are as follows:

| From—              | Pork, lbs. | Bacon and hams, lbs. | Lard, lbs. |
|--------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| New York .....     | 355        | 3,456,700            | 7,106,784  |
| Philadelphia ..... | .....      | 637,000              | 210,000    |
| New Orleans .....  | 500        | .....                | 55,000     |
| Montreal .....     | .....      | 9,604,000            | 1,902,000  |

|                       |       |            |            |
|-----------------------|-------|------------|------------|
| Total week .....      | 855   | 13,697,700 | 9,274,784  |
| Two weeks ago .....   | 1,354 | 14,394,000 | 11,034,958 |
| Cor. week, 1921 ..... | 215   | 906,300    | 15,482,000 |

Comparative summary of aggregate exports from Nov. 1, 1922, to Dec. 2, 1922:

|                      | 1922.      | 1921.      | Increase.  |
|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Pork .....           | 1,234,800  | 483,000    | 751,800    |
| Bacon and hams ..... | 71,085,650 | 40,112,627 | 30,973,023 |
| Lard .....           | 53,657,113 | 50,690,295 | 2,966,818  |

# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The market the past week has been only moderately active and steady, with no changes of importance in prices, and with occasional reports of fair sales of extra on a basis of 7½c, New York. Offerings were not large, but were liberal, while soap interests continued to buy in sufficient volume to check the downward tendency. In some cases producers are reported sold ahead, and as a whole there was a general disposition to await developments. At New York prime city was quoted at 6¼c nominal, special loose at 7¼c nominal, extra at 7½c nominal, and edible 8¼c nominal. At Chicago packers' No. 1 was quoted at 7½@7¾c, packers' prime at 8@8¼c, and edible at 8@8¼c. At Liverpool the market was fairly active and firm with Australian choice unchanged for the week at 42 shillings, and good mixed at 38 shillings. At the London tallow auction there were 1,011 casks offered and 408 casks sold, prices unchanged.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The market was quieter, but rather steady, and unchanged during the week, with occasional sales of a car or two at 10 cents New York, with evidence that compound interests were satisfied with that level, and were picking up supplies as offered. Sentiment continued mixed, and the New York market was quoted at 10 cents nominal. At Chicago oleo was 10@10¼c. At New York lard stearine was 13¼c, and at Chicago 14@14¼c.

**OLEO OIL.**—The market was inactive and nominal at New York, with extra quoted at 14¼c, medium 11½c, and lower grades 10½c. At Chicago extra was quoted at 13@13¼c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**LARD OIL.**—The market was rather quiet, prices covering a wide range with offerings strongly held in some quarters and buyers hesitating, owing to the weaker tone in pure lard. At New York edible was quoted at \$1.15@1.20 per gallon, extra winter 99c@\$.01, extra 97@99c, extra No. 1, 92@94c, No. 1, 85@87c, and No. 2, 83@84c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—The market was quiet and barely steady, with pure oil

quoted at \$1.00@1.02 New York, extra at 90@93c, No. 1 at 88@90c, and cold pressed \$1.35@1.40 per gallon.

**GREASES.**—With the lower range in tallow, the demand for grease was less active, and the market presented a less firm tone, though no marked changes in quotations were in evidence. Offerings of choice grease were limited. At New York yellow and choice house were quoted at 7@7¼c, brown at 6½@6¾c, and choice white at 8¾@9¼c, according to brand. At Chicago brown was quoted at 6¾@7, house

at 7@7¼c, yellow at 7½@7¾c and choice white at 8½@8¾c.

### MONTHLY AVERAGE WEIGHTS.

Following are average weights of livestock at Chicago for undermentioned months:

|        | Nov.      | Oct.       | Dec.      | November  | 1918.     |
|--------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Cattle | 1922. 994 | 1922. 1001 | 1921. 979 | 1921. 936 | 1918. 930 |
| Calves | 153       | 157        | 152       | 150       | 163       |
| Hogs   | 232       | 241        | 225       | 223       | 226       |
| Sheep  | 72        | 75         | 79        | 74        | 73        |

Average weight of hogs in November, 1915, at 187 lbs. was lightest on record for any month.

## Packinghouse By-Products Markets

### Blood.

Chicago, December 6, 1922.

This market has been quiet due largely to lack of interest on the part of buyers and very little is being pressed upon the market.

|                      | Unit ammonia. |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Ground               | 4.65@4.75     |
| Crushed and unground | 4.40@4.55     |

### Digester Hog Tankage Materials.

There have been very few sales this week at \$5.00 and 10 Chicago for shipments going into March. Large buyers' ideas are about \$4.85 and so the trading is dull.

|                             | Unit ammonia. |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Ground, 11½ to 12% ammonia  | 4.85@5.00     |
| Unground, 10 to 11% ammonia | 4.65@4.85     |
| Unground, 7 to 9% ammonia   | 4.35@4.55     |

### Fertilizer Tankage Materials.

Demand for fertilizer tankage materials has been steady and a little more has been bought by the Southeast at a shade higher prices.

|                                       | Unit ammonia. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| High grade, ground, 10-11% ammonia    | 4.35@4.50     |
| Lower grade, ground, 6-9% ammonia     | 4.10@4.25     |
| High grade, unground                  | 4.00@4.15     |
| Medium grade, unground                | 3.40@3.75     |
| Low grade and country rend., unground | 3.00@3.30     |
| Hog meal                              | 3.25@3.35     |
| Liquid stick                          | 3.50@3.75     |
| Grinding hogs, pigs' toes, dry        | 38.00@40.00   |

### Bone Meals.

The market for bone meals has been easy and prices are a shade lower.

|                   | Per ton.    |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Raw bone meal     | 36.00@38.00 |
| Steamed, ground   | 24.00@26.00 |
| Steamed, unground | 18.00@22.00 |

### Cracklings.

As for some time there has been a good demand at firm prices quoted as follows:

|                                       | Per ton.    |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Pork, according to grease and quality | 80.00@85.00 |
| Beef, according to grease and quality | 65.00@75.00 |

### Glue and Gelatin Stock.

This stock has been a little easier this week. Prices are steady except sinews, pizzels and hide trimmings, which are now \$18@20.

|                                    | Per ton.     |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Calf stock                         | 30.00@35.00  |
| Edible pig skin strips             | 95.00@100.00 |
| Rejected manufacturing bones       | 45.00@50.00  |
| Horn plths                         | 38.00@40.00  |
| Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles   | 38.00@37.00  |
| Junk and hotel kitchen bones       | 26.00@28.00  |
| Hog, calf and sheep bones          | 28.00@30.00  |
| Sinews, pizzels and hide trimmings | 18.00@20.00  |

### Mfg. Bones, Horns and Hoofs.

Hoofs and bones are in good demand for manufacturing purposes. Prices show no change and indeed there has been a steady business all the season which made for steady prices.

|                                       | Per ton.      |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| No. 1 horns                           | 235.00@255.00 |
| No. 2 horns                           | 175.00@225.00 |
| No. 3 horns                           | 100.00@150.00 |
| Culls                                 | 35.00@40.00   |
| Hoofs, black and striped, unassorted  | 45.00@50.00   |
| Hoofs, white, unassorted              | 60.00@70.00   |
| Round shin bones, unassorted, heavies | 60.00@65.00   |
| Round shin bones, unassorted, lights  | 50.00@55.00   |
| Flat shin bones, unassorted, heavies  | 55.00@60.00   |
| Flat shin bones, unassorted, lights   | 45.00@50.00   |
| Thigh bones, unassorted, heavies      | 60.00@65.00   |
| Thigh bones, unassorted, lights       | 45.00@50.00   |

### Hog Hair.

Demand for hog hair has been steady again this week. Winter coil dried has been quoted at 3c f. o. b. production points and 6c for summer processed, and 7c for winter processed.

### Pig Skin Strips.

The market during the past week has been about steady with only a fair amount of trading. No. 1 tanner stock was priced this week at 5½c per lb., with No. 2's and 3's going for gelatin purposes, if government inspected and frozen, at around 4½c lb.

# ANNOUNCEMENT

**Sheehan Bros. Packing and Provision Co.**

**Federal Inspected Plant No. 502**

Wish to announce that they are in a position to slaughter, chill, and load in refrigerator cars, hogs, calves, and sheep, and ship to points designated, on commission.

**SHEEHAN BROS. PKG. & PROV. CO.**

1200 No. 2nd Street

Write for Particulars

East St. Louis, Ill.



## INTERSTATE COMMERCE CASES.

Complaints made recently to the Interstate Commerce Commission and decisions rendered by the commission in cases of interest to meat packers are reported as follows:

**Lard Substitute Rates.**—No. 14118, Sub. No. 1. Houston Packing Co., Houston, Tex., vs. Santa Fe et al. Unjust, unreasonable, prejudicial and preferential rates on lard substitutes and vegetable cooking oils from Houston to points in Arkansas and Louisiana. Asks cease and desist order, just, reasonable and non-discriminatory rates and reparation.

**Soap and Lard Substitute Rates Unfair.**—No. 14451. The Procter & Gamble Distributing Co. et al., Cincinnati, O., vs. St. Louis-San Francisco et al. Unjust and unreasonable rates on lard substitute and soap from complainants' factories to destinations in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Missouri, Kansas and New Mexico. Asks just and reasonable rates on vegetable oil, lard substitute, soap, soap powder, washing powder and cleaning and scouring compounds.

**Livestock Unloading Charges.**—In docket No. 12976, Arizona Packing Co. vs. Arizona Eastern, the commission held refusal of defendants to unload livestock into pens adjacent to complainant's plant, or to make an allowance therefor, did not constitute violation of the law. It further held that the assessment of a charge, in addition to the line-haul charges, for unloading and reloading enroute shipments of ordinary livestock destined to the private yards adjacent to complainant's plant, while unloading and reloading shipments destined to public stockyards without charge in addition to the line-haul charges, constituted undue prejudice to complainant, which was ordered removed not later than February 1.

**Refining in Transit of Lard at Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., to Mexican Border Points and Ports on the Gulf of Mexico for Export.**—Effective January 15, 1923, carriers will publish refining privilege on lard at Kansas City on shipments originating at St. Joseph, when destined to Mexican border points and gulf ports of Mexico, when for export to Europe, Asia, Africa, Mexico, Cuba, South America and Porto Rico, subject to a charge of 1½ cents per 100 lbs. in addition to the through rate.

**Feeding Livestock in Transit in Western Trunk Line and Trans-Missouri Territories.**—Carrier in Western Trunk Line territory contemplate publication of the following rule applicable in Western Trunk Line and Trans-Missouri territories:

Livestock, stopped in accordance with Paragraph 2, that has been in transit 36 hours or less shall be fed in accordance with instructions, if any, from owner or attendant in charge but (regardless of instructions) not less than the following: Cattle, 200 lbs. hay and (or) mixed feed per car; sheep or goats, 100 lbs. hay and (or) mixed feed per deck; hogs, when weight is 18,500 lbs. or less per car, 2 bu. of grain per car; when weight is over 18,500 lbs. but not over 22,500 lbs., 2½ bu. of grain per car; when weight is over 22,500 lbs. but not over 27,000 lbs., 3 bu. of grain per car; when weight is over 27,000 lbs. but not over 30,500 lbs., 3½ bu. of grain per car; when weight is over 30,500 lbs. but not over 33,500 lbs., 4 bu. of grain per car, which are minimum requirements as prescribed by the United States Department of Agriculture (see exception).

**Exception.**—In the absence of instructions from owner or attendant only the minimum requirements above, prescribed by the United States Department of Agriculture, shall be fed to stock.

The effective date will be announced later.

## NEW YORK COTTON OIL EXPORTS.

Exports of cottonseed oil from New York for the month of November, 1922, according to unofficial reports, were 7,632 bbls.

## MARGARIN LOSES IN ENGLAND.

An interesting situation has developed in the British markets for butter and margarin during the war and since. In the great effort to feed the people, the British Government pushed the expansion of margarin plants in that country from a pre-war capacity of not much more than 2,000 tons per week, to a capacity of 10,000 tons per week in 1919. Actual production of British margarin had risen to 6,500 tons from a pre-war figure of 2,000 tons per week. The London market had depended quite largely on the import of Dutch margarin and Danish and Australasian butter, both of which supplies were greatly curtailed by the difficulties of ocean transportation during the war.

The import of both margarin and butter has steadily increased from 1919 to September of this year while production of British made margarin dropped from 6,500 to 4,500 tons per week. About 23 per cent more butter and margarin together were used, and there is a very substantial increase of 57 per cent in the actual quantities of margarin consumed.

British home production of butter has always been 10 per cent less than consumption. With reductions in price, the use of butter has quite rapidly increased year by year since the armistice. It was thought that margarin would continue to be used in quantity for cooking purposes supplanting lard to a certain extent, is not substantiated by statistics of lard imports. Several British margarin manufacturers according to published reports, are now operating at a loss. In general the British margarin manufacturer is recognized to be in a none too enviable position at the present time.

## MARGARIN AND DAIRY EXPORTS.

Exports of oleomargarine, dairy products and eggs from the United States for the month of October, 1922, are reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as follows:

| Destination.                        | Butter, pounds.   | Oleo-margarine, pounds. | Cheese, pounds.   | Eggs, dozens.     |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Europe:</b>                      |                   |                         |                   |                   |
| France .....                        |                   |                         |                   | 30,000            |
| Norway .....                        |                   | 18,980                  |                   |                   |
| United Kingdom .....                |                   |                         |                   | 1,262,480         |
| Miscellaneous .....                 | 713               |                         | 3,698             |                   |
| <b>North America:</b>               |                   |                         |                   |                   |
| Bermuda .....                       | 12,060            | 1,880                   | 161               | 9,525             |
| Canada .....                        | 2,582             | 35,440                  | 18,750            | 1,319,273         |
| Newfoundland and Labrador .....     |                   | 4,200                   |                   | 11,220            |
| <b>Central America:</b>             |                   |                         |                   |                   |
| Br. Honduras .....                  | 9,829             | 5,330                   | 10,124            | 750               |
| Costa Rica .....                    | 560               | 700                     | 1,902             |                   |
| Guatemala .....                     | 3,164             | 300                     | 2,818             |                   |
| Honduras .....                      | 15,878            |                         | 9,111             | 18,216            |
| Nicaragua .....                     | 2,248             |                         | 2,473             |                   |
| Panama .....                        | 55,520            | 12,880                  | 36,570            | 61,980            |
| Mexico .....                        | 83,230            | 1,890                   | 58,766            | 1,053,801         |
| <b>West Indies:</b>                 |                   |                         |                   |                   |
| Barbados .....                      | 14,100            | 1,000                   |                   |                   |
| Cuba .....                          | 71,776            | 150                     | 52,685            | 1,143,310         |
| Dom. Repub. ....                    | 18,762            | 480                     | 5,406             | 30                |
| Fr. W. Ind. ....                    | 20,296            |                         | 808               |                   |
| Haiti .....                         | 44,881            | 300                     | 4,311             |                   |
| Jamaica .....                       | 3,523             | 5,900                   | 27,363            | 270               |
| <b>Other Br. W. Indies .....</b>    | <b>19,105</b>     | <b>27,955</b>           | <b>7,215</b>      | <b>4,350</b>      |
| Trinidad and Tobago .....           | 60,826            |                         | 2,482             |                   |
| Virgin Is. of .....                 | 9,074             | 4,285                   | 5,975             |                   |
| U. S. ....                          | 2,400             | 600                     | 190               |                   |
| <b>Miscellaneous:</b>               |                   |                         |                   |                   |
| <b>South America:</b>               |                   |                         |                   |                   |
| Br. Guiana .....                    | 20,960            |                         |                   |                   |
| Colombia .....                      | 1,505             |                         | 2,014             |                   |
| Fr. Guiana .....                    | 4,300             |                         |                   |                   |
| Peru .....                          | 6,809             |                         | 2,706             |                   |
| Venezuela .....                     | 2,300             |                         | 204               |                   |
| Miscellaneous .....                 | 173               |                         | 68                |                   |
| <b>Asia:</b>                        |                   |                         |                   |                   |
| China .....                         | 11,810            |                         | 28,035            |                   |
| Chosen .....                        | 2,632             |                         | 806               | 105               |
| Hongkong .....                      | 240               |                         | 9,015             |                   |
| Japan .....                         | 1,309             |                         | 2,566             |                   |
| Miscellaneous .....                 | 810               |                         | 3,840             |                   |
| <b>Oceania:</b>                     |                   |                         |                   |                   |
| Philippine Is. ....                 | 18,740            |                         | 6,281             |                   |
| Miscellaneous .....                 | 1,153             |                         | 1,690             | 150               |
| <b>Africa:</b>                      |                   |                         |                   |                   |
| Miscellaneous .....                 | 130               |                         | 380               |                   |
| <b>Total—October, 1922 .....</b>    | <b>523,588</b>    | <b>222,270</b>          | <b>308,413</b>    | <b>4,917,454</b>  |
| <b>Total—October, 1921 .....</b>    | <b>463,633</b>    | <b>258,593</b>          | <b>380,217</b>    | <b>4,344,140</b>  |
| <b>Jan.-Oct. (inc.), 1922 .....</b> | <b>10,012,015</b> | <b>1,532,829</b>        | <b>4,367,052</b>  | <b>27,120,988</b> |
| <b>Jan.-Oct. (inc.), 1921 .....</b> | <b>7,005,382</b>  | <b>2,900,629</b>        | <b>10,832,088</b> | <b>25,539,389</b> |

## CHEMISTS SOLVING OIL PROBLEMS.

New uses of cottonseed oil, refining losses in the manufacture of edible oils, use of filled milks in the margarin trade, corn oil and ozone as a rancidity standard in the Schiff test, and thoroughness of digestion of different kinds of fats and oils were among the important subjects discussed at the recent Pittsburgh convention of the American Chemical Society. One authority has referred to it as making an epoch in the science of fats and oils.

The joint symposium of the Agricultural and Food Division with the Biological Chemistry Division on Edible Fats and Oils was more largely attended than perhaps any other single session. Dr. Wesson, as chairman of the symposium, had got together a notable list of speakers on many phases of the fat and oil industry and with very few exceptions all the papers on the published program were given by the author in person.

B. H. Thurman in discussing the "Refining Losses in the Manufacture of Edible Oils," stated that lime would remove from cottonseed oil some coloring matter not taken out by the ordinary caustic soda treatment. He also gave in detail analyses of the material precipitated by boric acid calling especial attention to the high P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> content of this so-called "gum." The refining of coconut oil in contrast to that of cottonseed is best carried out at 125° C. or higher. There is no danger of setting color in coconut oil as in cottonseed and a better break is obtained at the higher temperature.

Messrs. Bashoun and Noble suggested in their paper the use of a corn oil treated with ozone as a 100 per cent rancidity standard in the Schiff test. They also stated that benzol was better than kerosene for dissolving the oil in this rancidity test and that a little propyl alcohol still further improved it. In discussing the development of rancidity, Mr. Richardson said that metallic soaps greatly accelerated the decomposition of edible oils and that small amounts of moisture also hastened rancidity. Large quantities of water on the contrary seemed to prevent this form of spoilage.

In his paper on "The Analytical Detection of Rancidity," Mr. Kerr summarized the large number of experiments he has been conducting at Washington and mentioned among other interesting things the fact that the unsaponifiable matter in rancid oils was usually less than in the fresh sample.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

Editor's Note.—This statement is prepared weekly by the Institute of American Meat Packers from information obtained from The Merchants Loan & Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois.

| Country, unit.              | Monetary | Par value in U. S. money. | Value on Dec. 7. |
|-----------------------------|----------|---------------------------|------------------|
| Austria—Krone .....         | \$ 203   |                           | .000014          |
| Belgium—Franc .....         | 193      |                           | .0635            |
| Czecho-Slovakia—Krone ..... | *        |                           | .0318            |
| Denmark—Krone .....         | 268      |                           | .2062            |
| Finland—Finnmark .....      | 193      |                           | .0253            |
| France—Franc .....          | 193      |                           | .0708            |
| Germany—Mark .....          | 238      |                           | .000125          |
| Great Britain—Pound .....   | 4.866    |                           | 4.57             |
| Greece—Drachma .....        | 193      |                           | .0097            |
| Italy—Lira .....            | 193      |                           | .0499            |
| Japan—Yen .....             | 498      |                           | .4825            |
| Jugo-Slavia—Krone .....     | *        |                           | .0034½           |
| Netherlands—Florin .....    | 402      |                           | .3995            |
| Norway—Krone .....          | 268      |                           | .1906            |
| Poland—Polish mark .....    | *        |                           | .000093          |
| Roumania—Leu .....          | 193      |                           | .0063            |
| Russia—Rouble .....         | 515      |                           | .....            |
| Servia—Dinar .....          | 193      |                           | .0138            |
| Spain—Peseta .....          | 193      |                           | .1550            |
| Sweden—Krona .....          | 268      |                           | .27              |
| Switzerland—Franc .....     | 193      |                           | .1589            |
| Turkey—Turkish pound .....  | 4.40     |                           | .....            |

\*No par of exchange has been determined upon and will probably not be fixed until after the Allies have decided upon all of the requirements from those countries.



## VEGETABLE OILS

### WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Undertone Weaker—Trade More Active—Refiners Supporting the Market—Lard and Cotton Average Lower—Crude Oil Easier—Cash Trade Slow.**

The feature in cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange the past week was the revival of a broader interest on the part of commission houses and refiners, and a lower range of values compared with last week, following the weakness in other commodities such as lard and cotton, which have been sustaining factors in oil for some time past. The price changes in cotton oil were not great, but the undertone was unmistakably weaker, with values off a quarter to about a half cent a pound from the quotations of last week.

Commission houses were fairly good sellers at times, and liquidation on the part of outside and professional longs was a factor, the local element becoming increasingly bearish on the easier tone in crude oil, and influenced materially by the sudden falling off in the European lard demand, and by the persistent statements from leading refiners of a slow consuming demand for oil and compound. The break in cash lard at Chicago from 12.37c last

Wednesday to 10.87c this week attracted much attention, and was looked upon as reflecting not only the heavy hog movement, but the falling off in lard demand, and the prospects of accumulating larger lard stocks.

#### Crude Oil Market Easier.

Crude offerings were not heavy at any time, but there were signs that crude mills were less confident, and at the same time found difficulty in making sales. In the Southeast the market declined to 8½c asked, and was 8c bid and 8¼c asked in the Valley and in Texas. There were claims that crude mills had found themselves not only with good stocks of their own oil, but with purchases of crude from other mills, and that the sellers were pressing the buyers for tanks to make deliveries. In most quarters 8-cent crude oil for the near future was talked of, and it was said by leading brokers that no important demand would develop until crude reached that figure.

During the week some of the leading longs not only dumped their holdings but took a stand on the short side, having found it difficult to bring about enthusiasm on the constructive side, but the offerings appeared to have gone into strong hands on a scale down, with Western refiners reported as buyers of both crude and futures. In no quarter was any wide open break

looked for, but a rather confident feeling did exist that there was a possibility of the March delivery getting down to about the 9-cent level. The heavy hog run is expected to continue, and with cash lard in the East down again to around the levels of compound, keener competition from pure lard was not only a certainty but there was every reason to look for pure lard to get the preference.

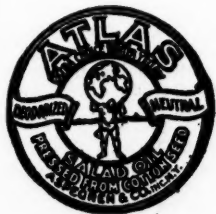
#### November Oil Consumption.

The consumption of cotton oil in November is expected to be shown to have been rather liberal, though not as large as in October, with current ideas running from 240,000 to 260,000 bbls. The December consumption, however, is expected to be smaller than the November figures, and with signs of a gradual dwindling in the monthly consumption, with most of the shelves now containing oil, there was still further evidence that no serious or probable tight position would develop in oil supplies this season, although it was felt that there was a possibility that the conditions which developed in cash oil the early part of this year might be duplicated again the early part of next season.

Deliveries on December contracts to last Wednesday were 8,700 bbls. and the December position is not as tight as it was a week ago, owing to the fact that a leading local operator who took in considerable November oil on contracts, and who was long a fair line of December, let go

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of his December futures, creating the belief that some of his November oil would come out on December contracts later in the month. There is still a good-sized open interest, however, in the current month, and notwithstanding the conditions within the market itself, a good deal depends upon the action of the other commodities, and outside developments as well.

The efforts of the farm bloc at Washington to lift commodity values to aid the farmer in the way of financing and exporting is a feature that is hanging over the market, and might easily bring about a rout of the shorts with any official legislative developments. Those who have been in conference with some of the officials state that the contention is that the United States is in duty bound to help the European nations, whose crops and finances are bad, just as they did the Russian famine sufferers last year, and it is strongly intimated that not only is the tendency in favor of financing exportation on credits, but also, if necessary to relieve the farm situation, to practically make a gift of various commodities.

Thursday, November 30, 1922.

Thanksgiving Day—No market.

Friday, December 1, 1922.

**COTTONSEED OIL.**—Market transactions:

|      | Sales | Range |      | Closing | Bid. | Asked. |
|------|-------|-------|------|---------|------|--------|
|      |       | High. | Low. |         |      |        |
| Spot |       |       |      | 965 a   |      |        |
| Dec. | 100   | 975   | 975  | 970 a   | 974  |        |
| Jan. | 800   | 995   | 983  | 982 a   | 985  |        |
| Feb. | 400   | 1000  | 990  | 991 a   | 992  |        |
| Mch. | 5200  | 1016  | 1005 | 1006 a  | 1007 |        |
| Apr. | 400   | 1025  | 1016 | 1014 a  | 1018 |        |
| May  | 3800  | 1030  | 1020 | 1022 a  | 1024 |        |
| June |       |       |      | 1025 a  | 1035 |        |
| July |       |       |      | 1030 a  | 1045 |        |

Total sales, including switches, 10,700  
Prime Crude S. E. 850—875.

Saturday, December 2, 1922.

|      | Sales | Range |      | Closing | Bid. | Asked. |
|------|-------|-------|------|---------|------|--------|
|      |       | High. | Low. |         |      |        |
| Spot |       |       |      | 965 a   |      |        |
| Dec. |       |       |      | 965 a   | 975  |        |
| Jan. |       |       |      | 980 a   | 985  |        |
| Feb. |       |       |      | 990 a   | 994  |        |
| Mch. | 1400  | 1010  | 1003 | 1002 a  | 1004 |        |
| Apr. |       |       |      | 1010 a  | 1016 |        |
| May  | 700   | 1027  | 1020 | 1018 a  | 1021 |        |
| June |       |       |      | 1020 a  | 1030 |        |
| July |       |       |      | 1025 a  | 1038 |        |

Total sales, including switches, 2,100  
Prime Crude S. E. 850 bid.

Monday, December 4, 1922.

|      | Sales | Range |      | Closing | Bid. | Asked. |
|------|-------|-------|------|---------|------|--------|
|      |       | High. | Low. |         |      |        |
| Spot |       |       |      | 965 a   |      |        |
| Dec. | 400   | 968   | 960  | 966 a   | 970  |        |
| Jan. | 1000  | 980   | 975  | 974 a   | 977  |        |
| Feb. |       |       |      | 983 a   | 988  |        |
| Mch. | 4200  | 999   | 995  | 995 a   | 997  |        |
| Apr. |       |       |      | 1000 a  | 1006 |        |
| May  | 2800  | 1015  | 1010 | 1011 a  | 1012 |        |
| June |       |       |      | 1013 a  | 1022 |        |
| July |       |       |      | 1025 a  | 1029 |        |

Total sales, including switches, 12,000  
Prime Crude S. E. 850 sales.

Tuesday, December 5, 1922.

|      | Sales | Range |      | Closing | Bid. | Asked. |
|------|-------|-------|------|---------|------|--------|
|      |       | High. | Low. |         |      |        |
| Spot |       |       |      | 945 a   | 980  |        |
| Dec. | 3100  | 965   | 951  | 950 a   | 957  |        |
| Jan. | 2900  | 971   | 960  | 960 a   | 962  |        |
| Feb. |       |       |      | 965 a   | 971  |        |
| Mch. | 10700 | 990   | 976  | 976 a   | 978  |        |
| Apr. |       |       |      | 983 a   | 987  |        |
| May  | 4400  | 1002  | 991  | 990 a   | 992  |        |
| June |       |       |      | 992 a   | 1000 |        |
| July |       |       |      | 1002 a  | 1010 |        |

Total sales, including switches, 21,300  
Prime Crude S. E. 837½ sales.

Wednesday, December 6, 1922.

|      | Sales | Range |      | Closing | Bid. | Asked. |
|------|-------|-------|------|---------|------|--------|
|      |       | High. | Low. |         |      |        |
| Spot |       |       |      | 948 a   |      |        |
| Dec. | 2300  | 952   | 948  | 946 a   | 950  |        |
| Jan. | 2000  | 958   | 950  | 955 a   | 958  |        |
| Feb. | 100   | 965   | 965  | 962 a   | 964  |        |
| Mch. | 7500  | 975   | 960  | 970 a   | 972  |        |
| Apr. |       |       |      | 975 a   | 981  |        |
| May  | 13200 | 990   | 980  | 987 a   | 988  |        |
| June |       |       |      | 988 a   | 997  |        |
| July |       |       |      | 998 a   | 1008 |        |

Total sales, including switches, 25,100  
Prime Crude S. E. 812½—825.

Thursday, December 7, 1922.

Closed 9 to 17 points net higher, Sales, 10,100 bbls. Prime crude, 8.25c bid; prime summer yellow spot, 9.50c; December, 9.55c; March, 9.82c; May, 9.98c; all bid.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—While little trade was passing, the undertone in cocoanut oil continued firm, due partly to the strength in the raw material, of which Europe was reported buying heavily. Consumers were not inclined to follow the advance, and as a result, buyers' and sellers' ideas were apart. Offerings from the coast were light and limited, and nearby oil was at a small discount. At New York Ceylon type in barrels was quoted at 8½¢@8¼¢; tanks, coast, 7¼¢@7½¢; Cochin

type, barrels, New York, 9@9¼¢; tanks, 8½¢; edible, in barrels, New York, 10@10¼¢.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—The market was quite firm, owing to the strength in the cables and reports were current that 200 tons of crude soya bean oil sold last week on the basis of 6.55c per lb., bulk in bond, c. i. f. terms. Imports of soya bean oil for the nine months ending with September were 14,574,000 lbs. against 17,283,000 same time last year. At New York crude in barrels was quoted at 10@10¼¢; blown, in barrels, 11@11¼¢; Pacific Coast, tanks, 9@9¼¢; deodorized, New York, was nominal.

**PEANUT OIL.**—The market was quiet and strong and while nominal awaiting the new crush, sales were claimed of several tanks of new crop domestic, basis 11¼¢ f. o. b. southeast mills. Refined oil stocks are small with refined at New York quoted at 13¼¢@14¢ in barrels, and domestic crude oil nominally 11¼¢@11½¢ tanks f. o. b. mills. Oriental oil was nominal.

**CORN OIL.**—With offerings light, the market was firm with demand for both crude and refined fairly good. At New York crude was quoted at 10¼¢ in barrels; tanks, Chicago, 8¼¢; refined, barrels, New York, 11½¢@11¼¢, and in cases, 11.87c.

**PALM OIL.**—Cable offerings were strongly held, and with tallow receiving preference from the soap manufacturers at the lower levels, the market was dull and slightly easier at New York. At New York lagos spot was quoted at 7¼¢; shipment, 7½¢; Niger casks, spot, 7c.

**PALM-KERNEL OIL.**—Demand was fair but buyers not willing to meet sellers' ideas and imported at New York was quoted at 7¼¢@7½¢.

**COTTONSEED OIL.**—Demand slow; prime summer yellow, spot, barrels, New York, 10c asked; bleachable, tanks, f. o. b. mills, 9c; southeast crude, 8½¢@8¼¢; Valley, 8@8¼¢; Texas, 8@8¼¢.

### NEW VEGETABLE OIL.

A new Nigerian vegetable seed is reported to the Department of Commerce from Senegal, Africa, "Polygala Butyracea," which may become of considerable commercial importance. The plant is extensively cultivated by the natives and possesses properties of considerable commercial value, namely, a strong, long, staple fiber and oil seeds which contain a high proportion of edible fat. An analysis of both fiber and oil were given.

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| <b>OTHER OILS</b><br>Refined deodorized<br>Coconut<br>Peanut<br>Corn   | <b>MANUFACTURERS</b><br>Fairbank's<br><b>SOAPS</b><br>Toilet and Laundry<br>Gold Dust Washing Powder      |   |
| <b>REFINERS</b>  | <b>THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY</b><br>65 Broadway, New York      Cable Address "AMCOTOIL"             |   |

**SOUTHERN MARKETS.****New Orleans.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Dec. 7, 1922.—Crude cottonseed oil offerings were light with stock increasing and prices  $8\frac{1}{4}$ c bid,  $8\frac{1}{4}$ c asked. Refined oil was dull. Seven per cent meal was quoted at \$40.00; 8 per cent, \$43.00; loose hulls, \$11.50, sacked \$14.00 f. o. b. interior points.

**Memphis.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1922.—Crude cottonseed oil was quiet at  $8\frac{1}{4}$ c bid in the Valley with very little trading. Forty-one per cent protein meal was quoted at \$45.00@46.00, Memphis; loose hulls, \$12.25. There has been very light trading this week.

**CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.**

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, December 5, 1922.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows:

Seventy-six per cent caustic soda,  $3\frac{3}{4}$ @4c lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda,  $4\frac{1}{4}$ @4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 2@2 $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.

Clarified palm oil in casks of 2,000 lbs.,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ @7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.; commercial yellow olive oil, \$1.20 a gal.; olive oil foots,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.; East India Cochin coconut oil, 13c a lb., duty paid; Cochin grade coconut oil, domestic, 10c lb.; Ceylon grade coconut oil, 9@9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil,  $10\frac{1}{4}$ @11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.; soya bean oil,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ @11c lb.; domestic linseed oil, 87c gal.; corn oil, nominal,  $10\frac{1}{4}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.; peanut oil, in barrels, New York, deodorized, 14c lb.; peanut oil, in tanks, f. o. b. mills, 12c lb.

Prime city tallow, extra, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 17c lb.; saponified glycerine, nominal, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 11@11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.; prime packers grease, nominal, 7@7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.

**HULL OIL SITUATION IMPROVES.**

Trade conditions in the vegetable oil industry of Hull during October improved somewhat, according to a report to the U. S. Department of Commerce. Crushers purchased sparingly of linseed. Oil product supplies have been limited and barely sufficient to meet market requirements. Market generally firm.

A feature was the appearance of linseed oil produced in Holland. The first arrivals of the new crop of Egyptian cottonseed were received and proved to be a good average quality. Employment restricted due to small quantities of seed

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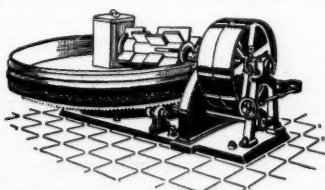
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going to mills. Imports of soya beans dwindling and peanuts practically nil. Imports of raw material at Hull for the period January to October, 1921 and 1922, were 334,460 tons and 338,400 tons, respectively, of which cottonseed, palm kernel and soya beans comprise from 80 to 85 per cent. During the same period exports of linseed, cottonseed and soya bean oils amounted to 26,000 tons and 35,157 tons, respectively.

**MARKETING PEANUTS IN GEORGIA.**

The Georgia Peanut Growers' association, which is planning cooperative marketing methods, was formed in Albany in 1919, and plans were worked out for marketing the peanut crop on a cooperative

plan. But in 1920 peanut prices soared to unheard-of levels, and there was no occasion for holding any part of the crop. The following year, 1921, saw prices tumble, and the peanut crop was a complete failure financially. Congress was appealed to for a tariff on peanuts, and although it was included in the emergency tariff bill, it did not help matters materially.

Owing to last year's disappointment, peanut growers put in a small acreage this year, and it is still too early to predict what sort of a market they will face. Peanuts are quoted now at about \$75 a ton, and growers seem unwilling to sell at the price. They believe the short crop will force prices higher. At present they are considering plans for organizing for cooperative marketing of peanuts.



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Gives you a saving in shrink that is not possible in any other way—a saving of 2 to 5%.

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**Let us show you the process, or smoke some of your cured meat, or we will smoke some fresh meat for you, to put down in cure, this without any obligation.**

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**INCORPORATED**

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# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

Provisions were steadier toward the week-end, with trade generally light, hog movement smaller, hogs firm but with foreign markets irregular, European demand noticeably less active, and sentiment mixed. Large hog receipts are expected next week and it is claimed that stocks of products are increasing.

### Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil was irregular with a moderate trade moving with outside markets. Refiners supported the list on breaks but commission houses and locals were pressing market on bulges. Local sentiment was against the market. Cotton ginnings, which were put at 9,318,000 bales, was larger than expected, but had little effect. Crude cottonseed was slow with quotations in the southeast of 8% asked, Texas 8 1/4 and cash trade dull.

Quotations on cottonseed oil at Friday noon were: December, \$9.55@9.65; January, \$9.59@9.62; March, \$9.79@9.80; May, \$9.95@9.96; July, \$10.10@10.20.

### Tallow.

Extra, 7 1/4 c.

### Oleo Stearine.

Sales, 10c; extra oleo oil, 14 1/4 c.

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, December 8, 1922.—Spot lard at New York, prime western, \$11.65@11.75; Middle West, \$11.55@11.65; city steam, \$11.37; refined, continent, \$12.75; South American, \$13.00; Brazil kegs, \$14.00; compound, \$11.50.

### Liverpool Provision Markets.

Liverpool, December 8, 1922.—(By Cable.)—Quotations today: Shoulders, square, 92s, (\$20.79); shoulders, picnics, 74s (\$16.72); hams, long cut, 95s (\$21.66); hams, American cut, 103s (\$23.28); bacon, Cumberland cut, 93s (\$21.20); bacon, short backs, 99s (\$23.37); bacon, Wiltshire, 92s (\$20.97); bellies, clear, 97s (\$21.93); Australian tallow, 39s to 42s (\$8.81@9.49); spot lard, 72s (\$16.42).

### Hull Oil Market.

Hull, England, December 8, 1922.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 40s (\$9.10); crude cottonseed oil, 36s 6d (\$8.32).

## NEW YORK LARD EXPORTS.

Exports of lard from New York for the month of November, 1922, according to unofficial reports, were 42,909,847 lbs.; tallow, 118,000 lbs.; greases, 1,129,600 lbs.; and stearine, 44,800 lbs.

## ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to December 8, 1922, shows exports from that country were as follows: To England, 66,004 quarters; to the Continent, 49,525 quarters; to other ports, none. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, 61,083 quarters; to the Continent, 16,592 quarters; to other ports, none.

## CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Sales of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending November 30, 1922, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture with top prices for selects, as compared to a week and a year ago:

|                         | Sales          |                  | —Top price selects— |                  |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|
|                         | Week ending    | Same week ending | Week ending         | Same week ending |
|                         | Nov. 30, 1921. | Nov. 23, 1921.   | Nov. 30, 1921.      | Nov. 23, 1921.   |
| Toronto (U. S. Y.)      | 7,041          | 9,378            | 8,968               | \$12.26 @ 9.85   |
| Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.) | 2,810          | 2,087            | 3,297               | 12.10 10.00      |
| Montreal (E. End)       | 1,489          | 1,923            | 1,649               | 12.10 10.00      |
| Winnipeg                | 6,230          | 3,327            | 6,396               | 10.72 9.75       |
| Calgary                 | 3,442          | 1,970            | 1,721               | 9.62 8.25        |
| Edmonton                | 2,468          | 1,360            | 3,804               | 10.45 8.00       |
| Prince Albert           |                |                  |                     |                  |
| Moose Jaw               |                |                  |                     |                  |
| Total                   | 23,480         | 20,045           | 25,835              |                  |

## MEAT SUPPLIES AT NEW YORK.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under federal inspection for New York City, N. Y., are officially reported for the week ending December 2, 1922, with comparisons as follows:

|                                      | Week ending Dec. 2, 1922. | Week ending Nov. 25, 1921. |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Western dressed meats:               |                           |                            |
| Steers, carcasses                    | 6,231                     | 8,768                      |
| Cows, carcasses                      | 464                       | 724                        |
| Bulls, carcasses                     | 190                       | 303                        |
| Veal, carcasses                      | 9,418                     | 11,709                     |
| Lamb, carcasses                      | 18,101                    | 20,467                     |
| Mutton, carcasses                    | 6,359                     | 8,005                      |
| Beef cuts, lbs.                      | 128,220                   | 91,944                     |
| Pork cuts, lbs.                      | 1,249,685                 | 1,430,720                  |
| Local slaughter, Federal inspection: |                           |                            |
| Cattle                               | 9,658                     | 9,970                      |
| Calves                               | 9,348                     | 11,949                     |
| Hogs                                 | 54,123                    | 60,283                     |
| Sheep                                | 40,500                    | 38,478                     |

## MEAT SUPPLIES AT BOSTON.

Receipts of western dressed meats and slaughter under federal and city inspection at Boston, Mass., are officially reported as follows for the week ending December 2, 1922, with comparisons:

|                        | Week ending Dec. 2, 1922. | Week ending Nov. 25, 1921. |
|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Western dressed meats: |                           |                            |
| Steers, carcasses      | 1,916                     | 2,828                      |
| Cows, carcasses        | 1,005                     | 1,478                      |
| Bulls, carcasses       | 27                        | 40                         |
| Veal, carcasses        | 935                       | 1,206                      |
| Lamb, carcasses        | 10,029                    | 12,358                     |
| Mutton, carcasses      | 496                       | 1,073                      |
| Pork, lbs.             | 395,689                   | 113,126                    |
| Local slaughter:       |                           |                            |
| Cattle, carcasses      | 2,137                     | 2,252                      |
| Calves, carcasses      | 2,494                     | 2,455                      |
| Hogs, carcasses        | 22,692                    | 21,314                     |
| Sheep, carcasses       | 5,902                     | 5,028                      |

## MEAT SUPPLIES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under city and federal inspection at Philadelphia, Pa., are officially reported as follows for the week ending December 2, 1922, with comparisons:

|                        | Week ending Dec. 2, 1922. | Week ending Nov. 25, 1921. |
|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Western dressed meats: |                           |                            |
| Steers, carcasses      | 2,676                     | 2,914                      |
| Cows, carcasses        | 268                       | 497                        |
| Bulls, carcasses       | 112                       | 102                        |
| Veal, carcasses        | 1,436                     | 2,146                      |
| Lamb, carcasses        | 5,360                     | 6,366                      |
| Mutton, carcasses      | 2,029                     | 2,407                      |
| Pork, lbs.             | 473,378                   | 352,776                    |
| Local slaughter:       |                           |                            |
| Cattle                 | 2,135                     | 2,202                      |
| Calves                 | 1,684                     | 2,204                      |
| Hogs                   | 23,578                    | 21,193                     |
| Sheep                  | 5,163                     | 5,371                      |

## CANADIAN MUTTON MARKETS.

Sales of sheep and lambs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending September 30, 1922, with top prices for good lambs, compared to a week ago and a year ago, are reported by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture as follows:

|                         | Sales                      |                                 | Top price good lambs       |                                 |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
|                         | Week ending Nov. 30, 1921. | Same week ending Nov. 23, 1921. | Week ending Nov. 30, 1921. | Same week ending Nov. 23, 1921. |
| Toronto (U. S. Y.)      | 4,821                      | 7,194                           | 5,518                      | \$13.00 @ 11.00                 |
| Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.) | 1,129                      | 1,066                           | 1,457                      | 12.50 8.50                      |
| Montreal (E. End)       | 439                        | 1,167                           | 2,478                      | 12.50 8.50                      |
| Winnipeg                | 1,198                      | 2,144                           | 2,395                      | 11.00 8.75                      |
| Calgary                 | 995                        | 3,467                           | 1,668                      | 10.25 7.00                      |
| Edmonton                | 382                        | 829                             | 670                        | 10.00 7.50                      |
| Prince Albert           |                            |                                 |                            |                                 |
| Moose Jaw               |                            |                                 |                            |                                 |
| Total                   | 8,984                      | 15,867                          | 14,186                     |                                 |

## TARIFF ON CATTLE AND BEEF.

The U. S. Tariff Commission has issued a report showing the important changes which have taken place in livestock and meat industry in this country since 1907. The report discusses in detail such things as domestic and foreign production and trade in cattle and beef, production of principal exporting countries, international trade in beef, relation of domestic to world prices, competitive conditions in beef production, tariff considerations, etc. Copies of this publication may be procured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, at 15 cents per copy, or through the Washington office of the Institute at the same price.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1922.

|                  | Cattle. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Chicago          | 11,000  | 46,000 | 14,000 |
| Kansas City      | 5,000   | 14,000 | 5,000  |
| Omaha            | 5,500   | 10,000 | 3,500  |
| St. Louis        | 3,000   | 18,000 | 1,500  |
| St. Joseph       | 1,500   | 7,000  | 3,000  |
| Sioux City       | 1,000   | 5,000  | 100    |
| St. Paul         | 2,300   | 8,100  | 3,700  |
| Oklahoma City    | 100     | 500    |        |
| Fort Worth       | 400     | 200    |        |
| Milwaukee        | 100     | 200    |        |
| Denver           | 800     | 200    | 2,000  |
| Louisville       | 300     | 1,300  |        |
| Wichita          | 500     | 600    |        |
| Indianapolis     | 200     | 10,000 | 100    |
| Pittsburgh       | 200     | 5,000  | 2,000  |
| Cincinnati       | 200     | 4,000  | 100    |
| Buffalo          | 200     | 3,500  | 1,000  |
| Cleveland        | 200     | 2,500  | 600    |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 100     | 1,300  |        |
| Toronto          | 700     | 700    | 100    |

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1922.

|                  | Cattle. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Chicago          | 25,000  | 64,000 | 28,000 |
| Kansas City      | 26,000  | 18,000 | 5,000  |
| Omaha            | 12,000  | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| St. Louis        | 10,000  | 20,000 | 2,000  |
| St. Joseph       | 4,000   | 10,000 | 3,000  |
| Sioux City       | 3,500   | 5,000  | 1,000  |
| St. Paul         | 8,500   | 19,000 | 5,000  |
| Oklahoma City    | 2,200   | 1,500  |        |
| Fort Worth       | 6,500   | 3,500  | 500    |
| Milwaukee        | 200     | 500    |        |
| Denver           | 5,800   | 1,400  | 9,000  |
| Louisville       | 2,500   | 2,000  |        |
| Wichita          | 2,800   | 2,000  |        |
| Indianapolis     | 1,000   | 11,000 | 200    |
| Pittsburgh       | 1,400   | 12,000 | 4,000  |
| Cincinnati       | 2,600   | 7,000  | 800    |
| Buffalo          | 2,300   | 18,000 | 13,000 |
| Cleveland        | 1,000   | 7,000  | 2,200  |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 800     | 2,500  |        |
| Toronto          | 3,800   | 2,600  | 1,600  |

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1922.

|                  | Cattle. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Chicago          | 16,000  | 57,000 | 18,000 |
| Kansas City      | 15,000  | 20,000 | 6,000  |
| Omaha            | 8,000   | 16,000 | 10,000 |
| St. Louis        | 8,500   | 22,500 | 4,000  |
| St. Joseph       | 4,500   | 13,000 | 3,000  |
| Sioux City       | 3,000   | 8,000  | 1,000  |
| St. Paul         | 4,000   | 19,500 | 2,000  |
| Oklahoma City    | 1,200   | 1,300  |        |
| Fort Worth       | 3,700   | 1,500  | 500    |
| Milwaukee        | 1,000   | 5,000  | 300    |
| Denver           | 1,500   | 1,500  | 4,000  |
| Louisville       | 500     | 1,500  |        |
| Wichita          | 800     | 1,400  |        |
| Indianapolis     | 1,000   | 16,000 | 200    |
| Pittsburgh       | 100     | 5,000  | 500    |
| Cincinnati       | 500     | 3,700  | 200    |
| Buffalo          | 200     | 6,500  | 1,500  |
| Cleveland        | 200     | 4,000  | 1,400  |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 300     | 2,500  |        |
| Toronto          | 1,000   | 1,000  | 400    |

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1922.

|                  | Cattle. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Chicago          | 12,000  | 24,000 | 15,000 |
| Kansas City      | 8,000   | 16,000 | 5,000  |
| Omaha            | 6,500   | 10,000 | 9,000  |
| St. Louis        | 5,000   | 13,500 | 2,000  |
| St. Joseph       | 3,500   | 18,000 | 4,500  |
| Sioux City       | 3,000   | 7,500  | 1,000  |
| St. Paul         | 3,000   | 22,000 | 2,500  |
| Oklahoma City    | 1,000   | 2,100  |        |
| Fort Worth       | 3,500   | 800    | 500    |
| Milwaukee        | 700     | 2,000  | 200    |
| Denver           | 1,700   | 700    | 3,400  |
| Louisville       | 200     | 1,800  |        |
| Wichita          | 1,200   | 1,700  |        |
| Indianapolis     | 1,200   | 18,000 | 300    |
| Pittsburgh       | 100     | 2,000  | 400    |
| Cincinnati       | 500     | 5,500  | 200    |
| Buffalo          | 200     | 2,000  | 600    |
| Cleveland        | 400     | 5,000  | 2,000  |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 100     | 2,000  |        |
| Toronto          | 200     | 400    | 400    |

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1922.

|               | Cattle. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|---------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Chicago       | 11,000  | 40,000 | 17,000 |
| Kansas City   | 5,000   | 12,000 | 5,000  |
| Omaha         | 4,200   | 9,000  | 5,500  |
| St. Louis     | 2,500   | 12,000 | 1,000  |
| St. Joseph    | 1,700   | 7,500  | 3,000  |
| Sioux City    | 3,800   | 2,500  |        |
| St. Paul      | 4,000   | 17,000 | 3,000  |
| Oklahoma City | 800     | 1,000  |        |
| Milwaukee     | 800     | 3,000  | 200    |
| Indianapolis  | 1,000   | 13,000 | 300    |
| Pittsburgh    |         | 5,000  | 600    |
| Cincinnati    | 600     | 8,000  | 200    |
| Buffalo       | 100     | 5,000  | 1,800  |

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1922.

|               | Cattle. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|---------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Chicago       | 4,000   | 26,000 | 5,500  |
| Kansas City   | 3,000   | 5,500  | 1,000  |
| Omaha         | 2,300   | 5,500  | 2,000  |
| St. Louis     | 2,000   | 15,000 | 1,000  |
| St. Joseph    | 900     | 8,000  | 4,000  |
| Sioux City    | 1,200   | 5,000  | 600    |
| St. Paul      | 1,200   | 10,000 | 900    |
| Oklahoma City | 700     | 800    |        |
| Fort Worth    | 2,700   | 1,800  | 300    |
| Milwaukee     | 400     | 800    |        |
| Denver        | 700     | 100    | 3,000  |
| Indianapolis  | 1,000   | 15,000 | 300    |
| Pittsburgh    |         | 5,000  | 500    |
| Cincinnati    | 700     | 6,100  | 300    |
| Buffalo       | 200     | 6,000  | 5,500  |

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

Following are the receipts for week ending Saturday, December 2, 1922:

|                | Cattle. | Calves. | Sheep. | Hogs.  |
|----------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Jersey City    | 4,744   | 4,931   | 19,160 | 10,358 |
| New York       | 1,939   | 1,937   | 3,002  | 26,559 |
| Central Union  | 4,094   | 1,712   | 17,587 |        |
| Total for week | 10,777  | 8,780   | 39,749 | 38,917 |
| Previous week  | 7,821   | 11,315  | 38,042 | 38,208 |
| Two weeks ago  | 9,485   | 11,820  | 47,487 | 37,573 |

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#### NOVEMBER BUFFALO LIVESTOCK.

Receipts and disposition of livestock at Buffalo, N. Y., for the month of November, 1922, are officially reported as follows:

|  | Cattle | Calves | Hogs    | Sheep   |
|--|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Receipts (include "drive-ins")         | 31,344 | 23,830 | 170,067 | 139,569 |
| Total shipments (include "drive-outs") | 21,950 | 15,056 | 84,987  | 112,655 |
| Local slaughter (include "drive-outs") | 9,794  | 8,924  | 85,500  | 28,714  |



## LIVE STOCK MARKETS

### CHICAGO.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)  
Union Stockyards, Chicago, Dec. 7.

It was International Show Week at Chicago. Naturally champions, reserve champions and minor prize winners were the cynosure of all eyes, but the general market on all species of livestock gave a satisfactory account of itself. Price fluctuations, for the most part, were within narrow ranges and lower tendencies early in the week on beef steers and fat lambs were erased and net advances scored later. Receipts both locally and at ten markets were generally larger than a week earlier, which included the holiday. Short feds comprised the bulk of the fat steer offerings, and kinds of value to sell at \$10.00 and below together with a meager supply of Western grassers advanced largely 25c. In instances range cattle showed more upturn. Relatively few highly finished steers, except kinds sorted off show herds, were offered, top standing at \$13.25, with the exception of yearlings fed with show steers which commanded upward to \$13.85. Excepting cannors and cutters and lower grade beef cows, other killing bovine classes reflected price betterment.

On Monday the hog run locally at 61,996 was the largest since February. Declines of 10 to 15c enforced on that session measured the net downturn for the week on lights and butcher weights, packing sows closing steady to 10c lower for the week. Pigs sold off largely 25c. Trade in fat lambs seesawed, the finish today reflecting net advances of 15c to 25c. Fat sheep, heavy kinds showing the most upturn, advanced 25 to 50c. At the best time shippers paid upward to \$15.50, equal to the high top of the season, for choice grain fed lambs, buying the bulk at \$14.50@15.25. Shorn lambs were numerous.

Beef steers were mostly shortfeds. A spread of \$8.25@10.25 absorbed the bulk. A sprinkling had been sufficiently acquainted with corn to sell at \$11.00@12.50. Excepting show steers and yearlings nothing passed \$13.25, that price being paid for 1,051-lb. yearlings. Plainly bred yearlings and in instances heavy native steers unsuitable for further finish sold downward to \$7.50 and below. Better grades of beef cows and heifers advanced 25 to 50c. Killing quality of fat she stock offerings like beef steers was also plain, comparatively few fat cows being eligible to \$7.00 and above and relatively few heavy heifers eligible to \$8.00@8.50. Bulk of beef cows and heifers turned at \$4.00@6.50.

Cannors and cutters declined 35 to 50c, most cannors selling today at \$2.50@2.65. At the high time heavy sausage bulls reaped \$4.50, but few passed \$4.35 today. Veal calves in demand by all interests, advanced 50 to 75c, packers buying bulk of vealers today at \$9.25@9.75, paying upward to \$10.00 for choice selections, a few of which kind went to shippers at \$11.00.

Bulk of 190 to 275-lb. butcher hogs cashed today at \$8.20@8.30. Top was \$8.35 paid for both prime heavy butchers and underweights. Most packing sows made \$7.50@7.75, with a few 300-lb. smooth sows upward to \$8.00. Pigs turned mostly at \$7.90@8.25. Shippers bought approximately 40,000 hogs during the first four days of the calendar week as contrasted with 30,919 during the first three days a week earlier. Domestic distribution of fresh pork and lard continued rather broad. Exports of lard last week were 11,242,000 lbs. contrasted with 15,452,000 lbs. corresponding week a year ago. Lard and dry salted meat holdings at leading Western packing points decreased during November.

Shorn lambs, offered liberally, sold largely at \$12.85@13.50, some summer clipped offerings making \$14.00@14.25 according to killing quality and length of fleece. Most fat woolled lambs today sold at \$14.50@15.25, on which session 500 fed clipped

lambs averaging around 90 lbs. made \$13.00. Trade in wool was slow but for the most part steady. Fat sheep were comparatively scarce. Aged wethers sold upward to \$9.00, less desirable kinds making \$8.40. Fed yearlings stopped at \$13.00, 500 head averaging 87 lbs., going at \$12.50 today being feed lot mates of \$12.75 kinds Wednesday. Most fat ewes landed at \$5.00@6.00 and reflected 25@50c price advances for the week. Handy fed ewes sold upward to \$7.50 and were quotably higher. Finishers wanted feeding ewes, paying upward to \$6.50 for good mouthed descriptions averaging 90 lbs.

### ST. LOUIS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)  
National Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 6, 1922.

Cattle receipts at St. Louis for the week ending today totals 34,000 head. There has been an erratic price condition during the entire period. A higher tendency prevailed during the latter part of the past week and a lower tendency during the early part of the present week. At the present writing, however, an upward tendency is noted, the average for the entire period is about steady. There were a few cattle good enough to bring up to \$10.50, but there are very few of this kind. The run of the best killers are for the most part from \$9.00@10.00, with the bulk of the sales mainly \$6.00@9.50. The trade is still quoting choice to prime steers as high as \$13.00, but there has been absolutely nothing of this kind of offering in the market for several weeks past.

In the butcher market the price condition is much the same as in the steer market. Some fairly finished light weight yearlings are clearing around the \$8.00 mark, the plain grassers selling from \$3.00@7.00, butcher cows \$3.50@4.75, cannors and cutters \$2.25@3.25. Another 25-car string of Texas white-faced feeders sold here on Wednesday that ranged in price from \$6.00@9.10, the bulk selling around \$7.75. There were four loads of yearlings on them. This is probably the last auction sale of Texas feeders this year.

The hog run continues liberal, the supply for the week being 84,000. Notwithstanding the heavy run, however, the demand is sufficient to absorb the supply and prices, while around 20c lower than the close of last week are at this writing, on the upturn.

Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$8.25@8.35; good heavies, \$8.25@8.30; roughs, \$7.15@7.25; lights, \$8.30@8.35; pigs, \$7.90@8.25; bulk, \$8.25@8.35.

The sheep run for the week is right at 10,000. The market on all classes is on a strong basis with a higher tendency. Mutton sheep are selling at \$6.00@6.50, with some goat fat Western ewes bringing \$6.75, all decent lambs are bringing \$14.00 and upwards, the bulk of the good ones selling from \$14.25@14.75. Some real prime lambs have been going to the city butchers in the last two days at \$14.75@15.00.

### KANSAS CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)  
Kansas City Stock Yards, Dec. 6, 1922.

Cattle receipts in the three days this week were larger than expected and prices for fat steers broke rather sharply in the past two days, but today were slightly stronger and the net loss for the week thus far is 25 to 40 cents. A few prime full fed steers suitable for the Christmas trade sold at \$10.50 to \$13.50. That class was scarce and went largely to the local trade. Other steers showing 40 to 120 days' feed sold at \$7.50 to \$9.50, and fully three-fourths of the arrivals were in that class. Some grass fat steers sold at \$4.50 to \$6.50. While the move-

ment of grass fat cattle is ended for this season the run of fed steers is showing an increase and in the next 60 days supplies will be fairly liberal. Butcher cattle declined 25 to 50c. Fat cows are selling at \$3.50 to \$5.25. "Canner" cows are selling at \$2.10 to \$2.65, and cutter cows \$2.75 to \$3.25. No quotable changes occurred in prices of veal calves. Most of the choice light weight grades continued to sell at \$8.00 to \$8.50. Heifers are selling at \$2.50 to \$4.25—few above \$3.50.

Heavy receipts of hogs on Monday and Tuesday caused a decline of 15 to 25c. Today about half the decline was recovered and the market closed with the top price \$8.10 and bulk of sales \$7.85 to \$8.05. Packing sows are selling at \$7.15 to \$7.35, and pigs \$7.50 to \$7.90. November receipts are materially larger than in the corresponding month last year and the December run will be larger than either last month or the same month in 1921. The quality of the offerings is unusually good. Predominating weights are 185 to 225 pounds.

The sheep and lamb market is showing renewed strength and in the past two days prices for lambs advanced 50c and fat sheep 25c. Today prime Western lambs sold up to \$14.80, a new high record price for the season. Other fat lambs sold at \$14.25 to \$14.75. Fat ewes are bringing \$6.50 to \$6.75, and fat wethers \$7.75 to \$8.50. Yearlings are selling up to \$12.50. The movement of fed lambs from the Arkansas Valley in Colorado has started and a few shipments have arrived from Colorado. Indications are that receipts the rest of this month will be fairly liberal.

### OMAHA.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)  
South Omaha, Neb., Dec. 6, 1922.

Cattle receipts have been holding up fairly well and show a considerable increase as compared with a year ago when strike conditions threatened. Naturally there has been a seasonal letup in arrivals of western range cattle with a corresponding gain in the proportion of cornfeds, as well as more or less improvement in the quality of the latter. In the main the market has acted very satisfactorily, a healthy local demand being supplemented by free buying for shipping account and prices have advanced 25@40c all along the line.

Strictly prime longfed steers are comparatively scarce and are still quoted at \$11.00@13.00, a load of desirable longfed yearlings bringing \$12.00 today. Good to choice shortfed steers are selling at \$10.00@11.00, fair to good kinds at \$8.00@9.50, and common to fair lots and odds and ends at \$6.75@7.75 and on down. Prime heifers are also scarce and quoted at \$7.50@8.50, while good cows and heifers are going at \$6.00@7.00, fair kinds at \$4.00@5.75 and cannors and cutters at \$2.25@3.50. Veal calves at \$5.00@9.00 and bulls, stags, etc., at \$3.25@4.75, are selling at substantially stronger prices than a week ago.

Receipts of hogs have been rather smaller than dealers expected and largely for this reason prices have held up reasonably well and are not more than a quarter lower than a week ago. Both shippers and packers continue to favor the light and butcher weight hogs and discriminate against rough or extremely weighty loads. The demand is broad, however, and this is partly shown in the narrowing range of prices for desirable hogs of all weights. Today with about 9,500 hogs on sale, prices held practically steady, best light weights selling up to \$7.95, as against \$8.15 a week ago, and bulk of all the hogs going at \$7.50@7.90, as against \$7.75@8.10 a week ago.

Under the influence of comparatively light receipts of sheep and lambs and a healthy demand from both packers and

feeder buyers the market has developed considerable strength and desirable lambs are 50¢@60¢ higher than a week ago, with a corresponding improvement in the other classes. Fat woolled lambs are quoted at \$13.25@14.75, clipped lambs at \$12.25@12.85, yearlings at \$10.50@12.25, wethers at \$7.50@8.50, and ewes at \$4.25@7.25.

### ST. JOSEPH.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., December 5.

Cattle receipts for two days this week numbered around 8,000, compared with 9,945 for the same period last week, and 5,604 a year ago. Arrivals embraced a good showing of beef steers, practically all being short-feds from local territory. While there was a weak tone to the trade Monday, values showed strength enough Tuesday to overcome this weakness, leaving prices unchanged with last week's close. Quality of offerings was much better than previous weeks and included more that showed longer feeding.

Best steers during the two days sold at \$10.00, and bulk of sales landed between \$7.50@8.75. On Wednesday of last week two loads of choice 1,109-lb. Herefords sold at \$13.00, which was the highest price paid on the local market for two years. Short-fed Kansas steers sold \$6.75@8.55, and several loads of Colorados went at \$7.75. Receipts of butcher stock were fairly liberal and the market had an irregular tone for the two days.

The market is generally steady with the exception of canners and cutters, which are 25¢@50¢ lower. On Tuesday's market canners were selling largely \$2.25@2.50, against \$2.75@3.00 late last week, and cutters went mostly \$3.00@3.25. Odd head of good cows sold up to \$6.00, but \$3.75@5.00 took bulk of butcher and dressed beef cows. Heifers and mixed yearlings were scarce and quality only ordinary. Sales ranged mostly \$7.00@8.00 and heifers in load lots made \$6.00@7.75. Colorado heifers sold at \$4.60 and Kansas \$4.35. Bulls are steady for the period. Calves are 50¢ higher than last week's close, tops selling at \$8.50 Tuesday.

Hog receipts for two days this week numbered around 23,000, against 20,014 same period last week, and 10,981 same two days a year ago. With heavy runs at all points the market here broke 20¢@25¢ in two days. Tops sold Tuesday at \$7.90, against \$8.10 Saturday, and bulk of sales \$7.65@7.85, compared to \$7.90@8.10 Saturday. Packing sows sold mostly \$7.25@7.35 and stags \$6.50.

Arrivals in the sheep division numbered around 5,500 for the two days. There was a firm tone to the trade with lambs strong to 10¢ higher than last week's close. Colorado lambs sold \$13.85@14.50, and local fed lambs \$14.25@14.60. Natives sold \$13.75@14.00 and clips \$13.15@13.25. Colorado yearlings sold at \$11.00, wethers \$8.25 and best fed ewes made \$7.00.

### ST. PAUL.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Minn. Dept. of Agriculture.)

South St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 6.

Cattle runs are beginning to dwindle and receipts this week to date total only about 15,000, or practically the same as the light marketings of last week.

Very few steers and yearlings of better than common grade are being included in local marketings and the limited number of fed offerings here have found a ready outlet at strong prices. Fed steers and yearlings have sold in small lots from \$7.00 up to \$11.50 according to quality and finish. Bulk of steers and yearlings here have been of a common grade selling from \$6.50 down to \$5.00 at prices mostly steady with a week ago.

Best fat heifers and young cows with quality and fat enough to

(Continued on page 43.)

### CANADIAN CATTLE MARKETS.

Sales of cattle and calves at chief Canadian centers with top prices for selects, compared to the same time a week ago and a year ago are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending November 30, 1922:

#### CATTLE.

|                         | Sales                      |                                 |                            | Top price good steers<br>(1,000-1,200 lbs.) |                                 |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
|                         | Week ending Nov. 30, 1921. | Same week ending Nov. 23, 1921. | Week ending Nov. 30, 1921. | Week ending Nov. 30, 1921.                  | Same week ending Nov. 23, 1921. | Week ending Nov. 30, 1921. |
| Toronto (U. S. Y.)      | 8,211                      | 8,940                           | 7,908                      | \$7.25                                      | \$7.00                          | \$6.25                     |
| Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.) | 1,324                      | 551                             | 1,040                      | 5.75  | ....                            | 5.00                       |
| Montreal (E. End)       | 956                        | 1,388                           | 1,102                      | 5.75  | ....                            | 5.00                       |
| Winnipeg                | 6,459                      | 6,619                           | 12,817                     | 5.50  | 5.50                            | 5.00                       |
| Calgary                 | 1,473                      | 3,767                           | 1,954                      | 4.50  | 5.00                            | 4.25                       |
| Edmonton                | 2,408                      | 2,240                           | 3,347                      | 5.00  | 4.50                            | 5.00                       |
| Prince Albert           | ....                       | ....                            | ....                       | ....  | ....                            | ....                       |
| Moose Jaw               | ....                       | ....                            | ....                       | ....  | ....                            | ....                       |
| Total                   | 20,831                     | 23,505                          | 28,288                     | ....  | ....                            | ....                       |

#### CALVES.

|                         | Sales                      |                                 |                            | Top price good calves      |                                 |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
|                         | Week ending Nov. 30, 1921. | Same week ending Nov. 23, 1921. | Week ending Nov. 30, 1921. | Week ending Nov. 30, 1921. | Same week ending Nov. 23, 1921. | Week ending Nov. 30, 1921. |
| Toronto (U. S. Y.)      | 892                        | 942                             | 1,077                      | \$12.00                    | \$11.50                         | \$12.00                    |
| Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.) | 430                        | 337                             | 636                        | 12.00                      | 9.50                            | 10.00                      |
| Montreal (E. End)       | 4096                       | 499                             | 1,035                      | 12.00                      | 9.50                            | 10.00                      |
| Winnipeg                | 852                        | 989                             | 1,078                      | 6.00                       | 6.00                            | 5.00                       |
| Calgary                 | 377                        | 505                             | 518                        | 4.00                       | 4.00                            | 3.75                       |
| Edmonton                | 274                        | 257                             | 474                        | 3.25                       | 4.00                            | 3.25                       |
| Prince Albert           | ....                       | ....                            | ....                       | ....                       | ....                            | ....                       |
| Moose Jaw               | ....                       | ....                            | ....                       | ....                       | ....                            | ....                       |
| Total                   | 3,121                      | 3,379                           | 5,718                      | ....                       | ....                            | ....                       |

### PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, December 2, 1922, are reported by The National Provisioner as follows:

#### CHICAGO.

|                         | Cattle.                     | Hogs.                                | Sheep.                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Armour & Co.            | 6,818                       | 11,600                               | 9,489                        |
| Swift & Co.             | 5,958                       | 12,300                               | 12,571                       |
| Morris & Co.            | 7,578                       | 15,900                               | 8,619                        |
| Wilson & Co.            | 5,544                       | 15,500                               | 6,349                        |
| Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.   | 292                         | 4,000                                | .....                        |
| G. H. Hammond Co.       | 2,947                       | 6,100                                | .....                        |
| Libby, McNeill & Libby. | 3,280                       | .....                                | .....                        |
| Brennan Packing Co.     | 4,400 hogs; Miller & Hart,  | 6,100 hogs; Independent Packing Co., | 8,500 hogs;                  |
| Boyd, Lunham & Co.,     | 7,500 hogs; Western Packing | & Provision Co.,                     | 18,100 hogs; Roberts & Oake, |
| 7,200 hogs; others,     | 20,100 hogs.                |                                      |                              |

#### KANSAS CITY.

|                 | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|-----------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Armour & Co.    | 4,763   | 913     | 11,480 | 4,571  |
| Cudahy Pkg. Co. | 4,083   | 1,111   | 8,654  | 4,134  |
| Fowler Pkg. Co. | 818     | ....    | ....   | ....   |
| Morris & Co.    | 4,584   | 1,223   | 9,566  | 1,975  |
| Swift & Co.     | 5,204   | 1,464   | 13,946 | 4,270  |
| Wilson & Co.    | 4,715   | 336     | 8,372  | 2,760  |
| Local butchers  | 565     | 99      | 576    | 56     |

#### OMAHA.

|                     | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|---------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Morris & Co.        | 2,240   | 6,655   | 7,002  | ....   |
| Swift & Co.         | 3,448   | 7,188   | 10,408 | ....   |
| Cudahy Packing Co.  | 3,717   | 10,287  | 12,838 | ....   |
| Armour & Co.        | 3,094   | 7,859   | 10,826 | ....   |
| Swartz & Co.        | ....    | 754     | ....   | ....   |
| J. W. Murphy        | ....    | 4,050   | ....   | ....   |
| Others              | 12,628  | ....    | 20,142 | ....   |
| Wilson Packing Co.  | 90      | ....    | ....   | ....   |
| Dold Packing Co.    | 795     | 5,801   | ....   | ....   |
| Lincoln Packing Co. | 77      | ....    | ....   | ....   |

\*Wednesday purchases missing.

#### ST. LOUIS.

|                      | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|----------------------|---------|---------|-------|--------|
| Armour & Co.         | 3,787   | 9,224   | 2,380 | ....   |
| Swift & Co.          | 3,882   | 6,967   | 2,048 | ....   |
| Morris & Co.         | 1,786   | ....    | 118   | ....   |
| St. Louis D. B. Co.  | 1,098   | ....    | ....  | ....   |
| Independent Pkg. Co. | 647     | 759     | 51    | ....   |
| East Side Pkg. Co.   | 451     | 133     | 271   | ....   |
| Heil Pkg. Co.        | 22      | ....    | ....  | ....   |
| American Pkg. Co.    | 67      | 1,417   | ....  | ....   |
| Krey Pkg. Co.        | 120     | 2,721   | ....  | ....   |
| Sartorius Prov. Co.  | 11      | 652     | ....  | ....   |
| Sieloff Pkg. Co.     | 109     | 1,086   | ....  | ....   |
| Butchers             | 17,772  | 37,301  | 808   | ....   |

#### SIOUX CITY.

|                 | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|-----------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Cudahy Pkg. Co. | 1,963   | 56      | 9,084  | 1,300  |
| Armour & Co.    | 1,848   | 18      | 9,432  | 733    |
| Swift & Co.     | 689     | 20      | 413    | ....   |
| Sacks           | 27      | 33      | 1      | ....   |
| Smith           | 36      | 26      | ....   | ....   |
| Local butchers  | 43      | 34      | ....   | ....   |
| Eastern packers | 15      | ....    | 10,299 | ....   |

#### ST. PAUL.

|                      | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|----------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Swift & Co.          | 5,045   | 4,686   | 27,504 | 5,698  |
| Armour & Co.         | 2,815   | 2,257   | 20,334 | 4,878  |
| Katz & Horn Pkg. Co. | 254     | 87      | 13     | ....   |
| Hertz & Rickla       | 255     | 54      | ....   | ....   |
| King, R. J.          | 27      | 8       | 30     | 30     |
| Others               | 610     | 74      | 18,203 | ....   |

#### OKLAHOMA CITY.

|                | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|----------------|---------|---------|-------|--------|
| Morris & Co.   | 3,296   | 547     | 3,907 | 139    |
| Wilson & Co.   | 2,133   | 424     | 4,128 | 45     |
| Other butchers | 43      | 26      | 296   | ....   |

#### FORT WORTH.

|         | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---------|---------|---------|-------|--------|
| Packers | 7,234   | 6,480   | 7,671 | 1,558  |
| Others  | 7,035   | 3,377   | 1,761 | 1,303  |

#### DENVER.

|                        | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|------------------------|---------|---------|-------|--------|
| Swift & Co.            | 813     | ....    | 2,260 | 1,558  |
| Colo. Pkg. & Prov. Co. | 450     | 47      | 2,382 | 1,329  |
| Blayney-Murphy Co.     | 372     | ....    | 830   | ....   |
| Miscellaneous          | 326     | 32      | 930   | 378    |

#### INDIANAPOLIS.

|                    | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|--------------------|---------|---------|-------|--------|
| Eastern buyers     | 23,178  | 1,826   | 2,796 | 1,262  |
| Korgan & Co.       | 23,636  | 1,097   | 174   | 470    |
| Moore & Co.        | 4,032   | ....    | ....  | ....   |
| Ind. Abat. Co.     | 2,020   | 890     | 24    | 102    |
| Armour & Co.       | 3,594   | 139     | 12    | ....   |
| Hilgelmier Bros.   | 513     | ....    | ....  | ....   |
| Brown Bros.        | 118     | 97      | 12    | ....   |
| Schussler Pkg. Co. | 503     | 29      | 21    | 17     |
| Riverview Pkg. Co. | 288     | 15      | 16    | ....   |
| Meyer Pkg. Co.     | 296     | ....    | ....  | ....   |
| Ind. Prov. Co.     | 9,096   | ....    | ....  | ....   |
| Worm & Co.         | 415     | 104     | ....  | ....   |
| Miscellaneous      | 285     | 385     | 133   | 62     |

#### RECAPITULATION.

Recapitulation of packers' purchases by markets for the week ending December 2, 1922, with comparisons:

|               | Cattle. | Week ending Dec. 2, 1922. | Previous week. |
|---------------|---------|---------------------------|----------------|
| Chicago       | 32,217  | 42,142                    | 42,142         |
| Kansas City   | 24,733  | 28,061                    | 28,061         |
| Omaha         | 26,089  | 55,181                    | 55,181         |
| St. Louis     | 29,252  | 33,694                    | 33,694         |
| St. Paul      | 4,641   | 6,142                     | 6,142          |
| Sioux City    | 9,096   | 4,299                     | 4,299          |
| Oklahoma City | 5,474   | 6,264                     | 6,264          |
| Indianapolis  | 4,582   | 1,330                     | 1,330          |
| Wichita       | 1,770   | 2,085                     | 2,085          |
| Denver        | 14,269  | ....                      | ....           |

|               | Hogs.   | Week ending Dec. 2, 1922. | Previous week. |
|---------------|---------|---------------------------|----------------|
| Chicago       | 141,800 | 170,600                   | 170,600        |
| Kansas City   | 52,603  | 67,796                    | 67,796         |
| Omaha         | 44,104  | 35,936                    | 35,936         |
| St. Louis     | 58,250  | 66,789                    | 66,789         |
| St. Paul      | 29,229  | 31,565                    | 31,565         |
| Sioux City    | 66,354  | ....                      | ....           |
| Oklahoma City | 184     | 13,243                    | 13,243         |
| Indianapolis  | 59,250  | 70,450                    | 70,450         |
| Wichita       | 5,594   | 12,650                    | 12,650         |
| Denver        | 4,492   | 6,250                     | 6,250          |
| Fort Worth    | 9,432   | ....                      | ....           |

|               | Sheep. | Week ending Dec. 2, 1922. | Previous week. |
|---------------|--------|---------------------------|----------------|
| Chicago       | 37,028 | 46,788                    | 46,788         |
| Kansas City   | 17,766 | 17,197                    | 17,197         |
| Omaha         | 61,216 | 53,557                    | 53,557         |
| St. Louis     | 4,685  | 8,721                     | 8,721          |
| St. Paul      | 2,033  | 6,187                     | 6,187          |
| Sioux City    | 10,606 | ....                      | ....           |
| Oklahoma City | 1,922  | 1,949                     | 1,949          |
| Indianapolis  | 3,265  | 2,758                     | 2,758          |
| Wichita       | 2,060  | ....                      | ....           |
| Denver        | ....   | ....                      | ....           |
| Cincinnati    | ....   | ....                      | ....           |
| Fort Worth    | ....   | ....                      | ....           |

### SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Saturday, December 2, 1922:

#### CATTLE.

|                          | Week ending Dec. 2, 1922. | Previous week. | Cor. week. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------|
| Chicago                  | 32,217                    | 42,142         | 34,124     |
| Kansas City              | 30,339                    | 35,198         | 23,822     |
| Omaha                    | 14,371                    | 15,113         | 6,229      |
| East St. Louis           | 13,508                    | 16,447         | 8,845      |
| St. Joseph               | 9,087                     | 9,102          | 7,706      |
| Sioux City               | 4,564                     | 5,798          | ....       |
| Cudahy                   | 762                       | 792            | 806        |
| South St. Paul           | ....                      | ....           | 10,602     |
| Philadelphia             | 2,135                     | 2,202          | 2,207      |
| Indianapolis             | 2,316                     | 6,587          | 2,514      |
| Boston                   | 2,137                     | 2,252          | ....       |
| New York and Jersey City | 9,658                     | 9,970          | 9,179      |
| Oklahoma City            | 6,471                     | 5,252          | ....       |

#### HOGS.

|                          | Week ending Dec. 2, 1922. | Previous week. | Cor. week. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------|
| Chicago                  | 141,800                   | 107,800        | 114,553    |
| Kansas City              | 52,603                    | 67,796         | 35,014     |
| Omaha                    | 39,333                    | 50,880         | 33,348     |
| East St. Louis           | 37,863                    | 52,023         | 40,509     |
| St. Joseph               | 50,228                    | 50,393         | 43,810     |
| Sioux City               | 18,957                    | 28,052         | 21,000     |
| Cudahy                   | 25,340                    | ....           | 18,677     |
| Cedar Rapids             | 15,100                    | 12,390         | 8,300      |
| Ottumwa                  | 16,880                    | 17,534         | 4,433      |
| South St. Paul           | 51,200                    | 64,300         | 35,424     |
| Fort Worth               | ....                      | 5,300          | 2,900      |
| Philadelphia             | 25,578                    | 21,193         | 20,459     |
| Indianapolis             | 33,159                    | 42,285         | 37,631     |
| Boston                   | 22,932                    | 21,914         | ....       |
| New York and Jersey City | 54,123                    | 60,283         | 27,030     |
| Oklahoma City            | 8,301                     | 13,243         | 5,700      |
| Milwaukee                | 12,000                    | 15,800         | 11,100     |
| Cincinnati               | 14,100                    | 44,900         | 26,700     |

#### SHEEP.

|                | Week ending Dec. 2, 1922. | Previous week. | Cor. week. |
|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------|
| Chicago        | 37,028                    | 46,788         | 56,485     |
| Kansas City    | 17,766                    | 17,197         | 15,462     |
| Omaha          | 18,965                    | 30,894         | 23,031     |
| East St. Louis | 5,021                     | 7,000          | 5,214      |
| St. Joseph     | 10,343                    | 11,229         | 15,079     |
| Sioux City     | 2,300                     | 6,187          | ....       |
| Cudahy         | 321                       | 233            | ....       |



# HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—Recent activity involved 250,000 hides of September, October and November takeoff. Native steers sold at 20c; heavy Texas steers realized 18c; light Texas sold at 16½c and extreme lights at 14c. Butts were taken at 18½c and Colorados 17½c. Branded cows moved at 14c and 25,000 light cows 16c. Business today involved 30,000 October-November 45/55 lbs. light cows at 16½c and 15,000 25/45 lbs., other end of above lot, at 16½c. Another packer sold 25,000 straight weights at 16c. One lot of 9,000 November-December native bulls sold at 14c and 4,000 October-Novembers moved at 14½c. About 5,000 more branded cows sold at 14c. Other deals are reported pending. The action of the past few days has been concentrated in a few hands and nothing in the way of a general demand has been engendered by these sales. Sellers confidently look for renewed interest soon. Buyers not participating believe further declines will be registered before a healthy situation will result. No bookings to tanning subsidiaries reported other than 30,000 45/55 lbs. light cows. Heavy cows 18c bid; other grades quoted above.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The situation is passive as far as can be learned as buyers and seller are still apart in their ideas of value. Buyers as a rule have revised their views as to rates they would be willing to pay to agree with the sharp recessions effected in large and small packer hides. Sellers maintained that country values were depressed while no trades were being effected in packer varieties, and that values at present represent an adjustment to the new levels of packer hides. Buyers are still willing to take on buffs at 12c and want to secure extremes at 13½c or under. Sellers generally ask fully a cent stronger. The situation is believed in a formative state and no actual market can be arbitrarily quoted at this time. All weight hides are quoted at 12@13c delivered basis with buyers talking the inside levels. Heavy steers are considered entirely nominal, about 13½@14c; heavy cows and buffs are wanted at 12c and last sold at 13c. Sellers for the most part, particularly in this market, are not making any offerings, being unconcerned regarding the present state of the market. Extremes quoted 13½@14½c with the outside considered the market by sellers here. Branded country hides are quoted at 10½@11½c nominal and country packers at 13c paid here. Bulls quoted at 11½c nominal and country packers at 13c too. Glue hides quoted about 7½@8c.

**NORTHWESTERN HIDES.**—No late advices received from Twin Cities on which to base quotations. Sellers recently reported slim prospects for business due to the low set views of buyers. All weight hides are quoted nominally about 12@12½c delivered basis for business; heavy hides would be taken at 12c and there are opportunities afforded to sell lights at 13c. Sellers for the most part talk higher. Bulls, 10½@11c; kipskins, 13@15c; calfskins at 14@16c, and horse hides \$4.50@5.00.

**CALFSKINS.**—Steadiness is apparent in the movement of three cars of local first salted city skins at 18c. These skins were offered out at 19c first and then at 18½c, but buyers refused to advance their ideas. Packers still talk high levels. Outside city varieties are quoted at 16@18c for best kinds while countries are quoted 12½@15c as to descriptions. Deacons, 90c @ \$1.00 paid and asked with stocks limited. Kipskins quoted 17½c last paid for

cities, while packers last sold at 19c. Outside skins quoted 15@17c and countries 12@14c.

**MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.**—Western all weight dry hides are quiet at about 18c nominal; some quoted out higher. Renderer horse quoted at \$5.25@5.50 nominal; buyers not active. Mixed varieties quoted \$4.75@5.00 and country run \$4.00@4.50. Packer sheepskins sold as noted yesterday at \$2.75@2.85 range for descriptions. Small packer stocks recently brought \$2.50@2.55; dry western pelts quoted 25@28c last paid and up to 30c asked. Hogskins, 15@25c; rejects, half; strips, 6@6½c.

## New York.

**PACKER HIDES.**—No trading transpiring as yet in city slaughter stock notwithstanding the action in the west. Killers report no promising inquiries. In the absence of anything resembling prospective business, sellers are generally not pricing their goods, but it is generally accepted next sales will be on the basis of western prices.

**SMALL PACKER HIDES.**—No late developments in regard to eastern small packer hides noted. The situation is at a pause in order to watch developments with regard to the big packer situation. All weight current slaughter cows quoted 16c lately paid and other offerings noted at 16½c; steers are quoted at 18½@19½c nominal; some held for 20c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—Couple cars of Canadian extremes sold at 14½c flat basis. Small lots of eastern all weight hides are selling down to 12c flat basis. Western Pennsylvania all weights sold as low as 12½c selected in smaller parcels. Developments in country hides are difficult to discern as both tanners and dealers are active buyers rather than sellers under present conditions and prices. Ohio and similar light hides quoted 14½@15c with the outside usually demanded. Western lights quoted 14@14½c with the outside the usual asking figure for good quality stock. Southern light hides quoted 10@12½c for middle and far southern descriptions with the northerly lots held up to 14c. Buffs in the various sections are usually quoted on a basis of about 13c.

**CALFSKINS.**—No change noted in trimmed New York city skins which last sold at \$1.42½@2.20@3.05. Offerings noted at \$1.50@2.20@3.20; buyers see no excuse for higher prices. Outside varieties quoted \$1.12½ basis paid on average quality; other lots ranged \$1.10@1.35. Kipskins quoted \$3.50@4.50 nominal. Untrimmed domestic skins quoted about 16@18c. The Dijon, France, skin auctions indicated lights bringing 36c, mediums 33c and heavies 28@28½c; 14,000 dry Courlands and 6,000 wets sold \$1.35.

**FOREIGN WET SALTED HIDES.**—No business is reported in standard varieties of frigorifico steers, but some trading was done in extreme light hides. About 2,000 Wilson extremes sold at 18½c and 6,000 La Blanca extremes made only 17½c. Standard varieties of steers last sold on a basis of 22c for B. A. types and 22½@22¾c for the Montevideo varieties. These prices are considered nominal values for the moment. Unsold stocks approximate about 60,000 steers and cows, the latter being quoted about a 16c basis for business.

## ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 42.)

sell from \$4.75 to \$6.00, or higher in occasional instances were eagerly sought after by both packers and city butchers. However, trade in bulk of fat she stock was draggy, these selling

at present from \$3.00 to \$4.50, or weak to 25c lower than a week ago.

The price trend for canners and cutters has also been on the down grade, and these are now selling weak to 25c lower than last Wednesday, canners going largely at \$2.25 to \$2.50, cutters mostly \$2.75, a few of the better offerings \$3.00. The market for bologna bulls has ruled active and strong all week. Prices show gains of 25c or more compared with last Wednesday. Bologna bulls sold today from \$3.25 to \$4.25, with the bulk over \$3.50.

Prices of veal calves have been boosted around 75c since a week ago, with best lights today selling from \$7.75 to \$8.50, average cost around \$8.00. Seconds or culls are selling from \$4.50 to \$5.50, average cost around \$5.00, wiener calves mostly \$2.25 up to \$3.00.

Around 65,000 hogs have arrived here for the week to date, or the heaviest marketings for any similar period this year, comparing with 57,000 same period last week and 39,000 a year ago. With shipping demand broad, the market ruled steady to 10c higher today, bulk of the better grades of light and mediumweight offerings selling at \$8.00 under a close sort, some \$7.90 or below carrying a few packing sows and heavy packers mostly \$7.00, a few \$7.25, these prices being weak to 25c lower than last Wednesday. Pigs have declined 25c during the period, bulk selling today at \$8.00.

Fat lambs are strong to 25c higher for the period, bulk of the natives selling today at \$14.00, some \$14.25, culls and common \$9.00 to \$10.50, heavies mostly around \$11.00. Prices of fat ewes have fluctuated somewhat during the week, closing today at \$4.50 to \$6.50 or about steady with a week ago.

## CHICAGO HIDE QUOTATIONS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from J. F. Nicolas.)

Chicago, Dec. 9, 1922.—Quotations on hides at Chicago for the week ending Dec. 9, 1922, with comparisons, are as follows:

|  |                                      | PACKER HIDES.            |                          |                  |  |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--|
|  |                                      | Week ending Dec. 9, '22. | Week ending Dec. 2, '22. | Cor. week, 1921. |  |
| Spread native steers                   | 24 @25c                              | 25 @26c                  | 17½@18c                  |                  |  |
| Heavy native steers                    | @20c                                 | 22 @23c                  | 16 @16½c                 |                  |  |
| Heavy Texas steers                     | @18c                                 | 20 @21c                  | 15½@16c                  |                  |  |
| Heavy butt branded steers              | @18½c                                | 20 @21c                  | 15½@16c                  |                  |  |
| Heavy Colorado steers                  | @17½c                                | 19 @20c                  | 14½@15c                  |                  |  |
| Ex-light Texas steers                  | @14c                                 | 16 @16½c                 | 12 @12½c                 |                  |  |
| Branded cows                           | @14c                                 | 16 @16½c                 | 12 @12½c                 |                  |  |
| Heavy native cows                      | @18c                                 | 20 @21c                  | 14½@15c                  |                  |  |
| Light native cows                      | @16½c                                | 17 @18½c                 | 13 @14c                  |                  |  |
| Native bulls                           | @15c                                 | 16 @17c                  | 8 @9c                    |                  |  |
| Branded bulls                          | @14c                                 | 14 @14½c                 | 7 @8c                    |                  |  |
| Calfskins                              | @20c                                 | 21 @22c                  | 18 @19c                  |                  |  |
| Kip                                    | @18c                                 | 19 @20c                  | 16 @17c                  |                  |  |
| Stunks, regular                        | \$1.05@1.10                          | \$1.05@1.10              | \$1.10@1.15              |                  |  |
| Stunks, hairless                       | .40 @85c                             | .45 @90c                 | .35 @70c                 |                  |  |
| Light native butts, Colorado and Texas | steers 1c per lb. less than heavies. |                          |                          |                  |  |

## CITY AND SMALL PACKERS.

|                      |             | Week ending Dec. 9, '22. | Week ending Dec. 2, '22. | Cor. week, 1921. |  |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--|
| Natives, all weights | @15c        | 16½@18c                  | 11½@12c                  |                  |  |
| Bulls, natives       | @13c        | 15 @15½c                 | 6 @7c                    |                  |  |
| Branded hides        | @13c        | 14 @15c                  | 7 @8c                    |                  |  |
| Calfskins            | @18c        | 18 @19c                  | 15 @16c                  |                  |  |
| Kip                  | @17c        | 17 @18c                  | 13 @14c                  |                  |  |
| Light calf           | \$1.20@1.30 | \$1.20@1.30              | \$1.25@1.30              |                  |  |
| Stunks, regular      | \$0.90@1.00 | \$0.90@1.00              | \$0.90@1.00              |                  |  |
| Stunks, hairless     | .35 @70c    | .35 @70c                 | .30 @60c                 |                  |  |

## COUNTRY HIDES.

|                  |             | Week ending Dec. 9, '22. | Week ending Dec. 2, '22. | Cor. week, 1921. |  |
|------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--|
| Heavy steers     | 13 @14c     | 14 @15c                  | 8 @9½c                   |                  |  |
| Heavy cows       | 12½@13c     | 13 @14c                  | 7 @8c                    |                  |  |
| Butts            | 12½@13c     | 13 @14c                  | 7 @8c                    |                  |  |
| Extremes         | 14 @15c     | 14 @15c                  | 11 @12c                  |                  |  |
| Bulls            | 11½@12c     | 11½@12c                  | 5½@6c                    |                  |  |
| Branded          | 11 @12c     | 14 @15c                  | 5 @5c                    |                  |  |
| Calfskins        | 14 @15c     | 14 @15c                  | 14 @15c                  |                  |  |
| Kip              | 13 @14c     | 14 @15c                  | 12 @13c                  |                  |  |
| Light calf       | \$1.10@1.20 | \$1.10@1.20              | \$1.15@1.25              |                  |  |
| Deacons          | \$0.90@1.00 | \$0.90@1.00              | \$0.95@1.05              |                  |  |
| Stunks, regular  | .50 @60c    | .50 @60c                 | .60 @70c                 |                  |  |
| Stunks, hairless | .25 @30c    | .25 @30c                 | .30 @35c                 |                  |  |
| Horsehides       | \$4.50@5.00 | \$4.50@5.00              | \$5.00@5.50              |                  |  |
| Hogskins         | .15 @20c    | .15 @20c                 | .15 @20c                 |                  |  |

Prices quoted are f. o. b. Chicago or Chicago freight equalized, for straight carloads or more to tanners. Dealers' price range ¼@2c per lb. less. Ex-light Texas sold at 14c. Trading active. Large packers 2@2½c and small packers' hides 3c lower.



## ICE AND REFRIGERATION

### ICE NOTES.

H. P. White is considering the erection of an ice plant at Ash Grove, Mo.

The Long Beach Ice Co., Long Beach, Cal., has recently been incorporated.

The Arctic Ice Co., Inc., Cohoes, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000.

The New Ice Company, 925 Clinton street, Jamestown, N. Y., will shortly erect a new ice plant.

Eugene B. Lawson has bought the Winfield Ice and Cold Storage Company's plant at Winfield, Kan.

The Chamber of Commerce of Hayward, Cal., is planning to erect a cold storage plant in the near future.

The Monrovia Ice Co., Monrovia, Cal., is going to build a new plant on a site which the company recently bought.

The Cotton Plant Ice Company's plant, Cotton Plant, Ark., has been destroyed by fire and will be rebuilt at once.

The Consolidated Ice & Cold Storage Co., Anaheim, Cal., has been organized through the merger of several companies.

The National Ice & Cold Storage Co., Columbus, O., has bought a new site at Whittier avenue and Wager street.

The Marysville Ice & Cold Storage Co., Marysville, Cal., is going to make extensive improvements in the near future.

The Growers Ice & Cold Storage Co., recently organized, will erect a new plant at Chelan, Wash., to cost about \$400,000.

The Columbia Ice & Cold Storage Co., Columbia, Tenn., is going to spend about \$30,000 on improvements in the near future.

The Wisconsin Ice and Coal Co., 504 Thirty-fifth street, Milwaukee, Wis., are planning to build a plant to cost about \$35,000.

The National Ice & Cold Storage Co., 155 West Twelfth street, Riverside, Cal., is planning to build an addition to cost about several thousand dollars.

### REFRIGERATING ENGINEERS MEET.

The American Society of Refrigerating Engineers held its eighteenth annual meeting at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on December 4, 5, 6, 1922, and discussed many practical problems of the industry. On Monday the early part of the session was devoted to reports after which there was discussion of mechanical refrigeration safety code.

At the afternoon session there was a joint session with the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in the auditorium of the Engineering Societies building, 29 West 39th street. There was a very interesting discussion of the design of cooling towers by C. S. Robinson, Cambridge, Mass., and on the economic thickness of insulation in refrigerating field, by Percy Nicholls, Pittsburgh, Pa.

In the evening President Harry Sloan of Milwaukee made his presidential address on "Educating and Training the Engineer." This was followed by addresses on "The Physical Properties of Ammonia as Determined by the National Bureau of Standards," by C. S. Cragoe, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., and "The Flexibility of Cast Iron Radiators for Direct Expansion of Ammonia," by Professor H. J. MacIntire, Urbana, Ill.

Tuesday morning was taken up with two important problems as follows: The performance of single-acting simple ammonia compressor, and tubular condensers, by George A. Horne, New York, N. Y., and the reliability of fluid meters in refrigeration tests, by L. S. Morse, York, Pa.

Of special interest to packers was the subject discussed on Tuesday afternoon. This was the topic of air batteries as applied to refrigeration in New Zealand

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All Kinds of Refrigerator Construction

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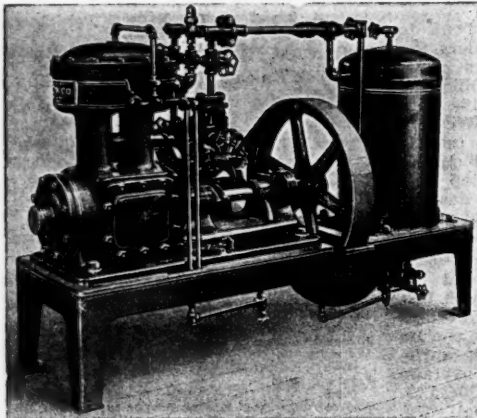
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## FRICK Combined Refrigerating Machine

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Buffalo—Central Supply Co.; Keystone Warehouse Co.  
Cleveland—Curtis Bros. Transfer Co.  
Detroit—Brennan Truck Co.  
El Paso—R. E. Huthstener, 615 Mills Bldg.  
Jacksonville—Jacksonville Warehouse & Distributing Co.

Los Angeles—Mailliard & Schmiedell.  
Mexico, D. F.—F. Bezaury, Jr., 7 a de Colima 225 B.  
New York—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 709 6th Ave.  
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.  
New Orleans—O. E. Lewis & Co., Inc., 638 Camp St.  
Norfolk—Southgate Forwarding & Storage Co.  
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.

Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co.; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., 158 10th St.  
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.  
Rochester—Rochester Warehouse & Distributing Co., 1 Mt. Hope St.  
Savannah—Savannah Brokerage Co.  
San Francisco—Mailliard & Schmiedell.  
Seattle—Mailliard & Schmiedell.  
Toledo—Moreton Truck Co.; G. H. Weddle & Co., 1932 Canton St.  
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

meat works, which was dealt with by W. G. Croll, Wellington, N. Z. This was followed by a paper on the compression refrigerating cycle, by W. H. Motz, Chicago, Ill. The final discussion was on commercial value of hydro-carbon refrigerants.

The annual banquet on Tuesday evening was the usual success, due to the splendid work of the various committees in charge.

On Wednesday the session dealt with two ammonia topics as follows: "Heat Waste in the Ammonia Compression Refrigerating Machine," by J. H. H. Voss, New York, N. Y., and "An Oscillating Compressor for Ammonia," by Professor H. J. MacIntire, Urbana, Ill. This developed a discussion on things new in refrigeration.

These profitable meetings came to an end with various inspection trips to industrial plants.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were:

President—Wm. H. Shipley, York, Pa.  
Vice-President (2 years)—Van R. Greene, New York.

Vice-President (elected in 1921)—George A. Horne, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Treasurer—Howard L. Jenks, New York.

Directors (five elected at this meeting)—W. H. Carrier, Newark, N. J.; F. M. Aday, New York City; B. H. Coffee, New York City; E. S. Ormsby, St. Louis, Mo.; and C. M. Robinson, Cincinnati, O.

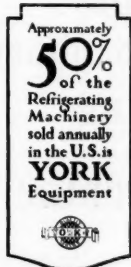
### IMPORT MEAT FROM ARGENTINA.

Chilled meats from the Argentine will soon compete with American meats in the United States market if the recommendations of Minister of Agriculture Le Breton to cattle raisers and steamship interests are carried out. In recent speeches and interviews he has been encouraging exportation of Argentine meat to the United States, calling attention to the fact that the drop in meat prices here has been coincident with the demoralization of the cattle market.

The minister demonstrated that the margin between meat prices here and those prevailing in the United States is sufficient to insure a profit. He directed attention, however, to the need for increasing cold storage facilities for meat in transit.

Both British and American shipping interests have informed the minister of agriculture that they are ready to co-operate in the enterprise.

Some of the Argentine newspapers point out that meat exporters should not entertain any illusions in respect to the plan, explaining that President Harding would be able to invoke the elasticity provisions in the new tariff law and thus wipe out profits expected by the Argentine meat exporters.



## Evidence of Merit

**N**O COMPANY can establish a record of selling approximately fifty per cent of all the refrigerating machinery sold annually in the United States unless there is merit in the product—merit of the kind that wins new customers and retains the confidence of the old ones.

Fair dealing, prompt service, furnishing apparatus that will fulfill the guarantees and by charging prices consistent with the quality of the product, all have helped to increase the sales of York Machinery and Apparatus.

Our thirty-six years of experience in building Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery of recognized worth, has enabled us to help others solve their refrigeration problems—we may be able to help you.

**YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY**  
*Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively*  
**YORK PENNA.**

### COLD STORAGE PLANT FOR LISBON.

A proposal has been made for the construction and operation in Lisbon, Portugal, of a large cold storage and refrigeration plant for the purpose of handling and storing food products, and especially of shipments of frozen beef from Brazil.

Last June, at S. Paulo, Brazil, a number of important Portuguese merchants who were interested in the exportation of Brazilian beef to Portugal held a meeting and resolved to join together in this enterprise. They further decided to instruct their agent in Lisbon to approach the Lisbon government and request it to grant to this new enterprise the necessary land within the zone of the Port of Lisbon for the installation of the necessary buildings, docks, etc., as well as certain immunities from taxation for a term of years, not only for their plant, but for the products which will be imported and exported through it, which, in addition to frozen beef, will include butter, fruit, and other perishable cargo.

This group offers to give the government, in exchange, a participation in the profits of the scheme, whenever these may amount to more than 8 per cent, and would also recognize the government's right to either cancel the concession or to expropriate it for the public good under

stipulated conditions and according to what is required by Portuguese law.

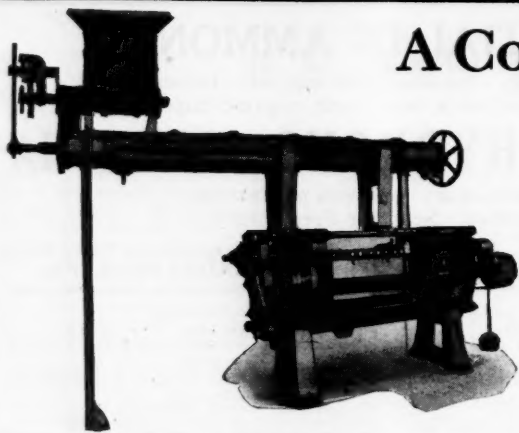
This group would provide for the furnishing of frozen meat to Portugal as well as to Spain, in good hygienic condition and at prices below those of fresh meat.

The refrigeration plant to be constructed will cost about 7,000 contos, Brazilian currency, and it is intended to make it one of the best in Europe. It is reported that the government is now giving the matter its careful consideration.

### FEED STOCK ON ELEVATOR WASTE.

Utilization of elevator screenings for stock feeding has lifted a discarded by-product to an important factor in Canadian stock raising. During the winter of 1921-22 an experiment was made in using these screenings for sheep feeding, and a sheep rancher brought east a herd of 8,000 sheep.

After feeding them on screenings throughout the winter, he marketed them with such satisfactory results that his operations during the coming winter will be trebled. Two western stock raisers have also made definite plans to fatten cattle at grain elevator points on Lake Superior this winter, taking advantage of the saving in freight rates by bringing the stock to the source of supply instead of taking the feed west.

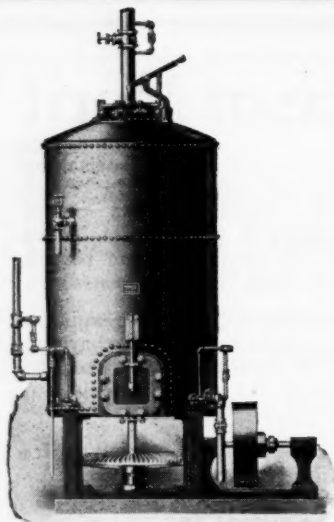


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The most efficient equipment on the market.

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**Meat Cans**

Containers of  
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at reasonable  
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shipment.

**WHITAKER-GLESSNER  
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W. Va.



**ARMOUR-MORRIS MERGER REASONS.**

(Continued from page 25.)

Harvester Company, 214 Fed. 967, the combination controlled 80 per cent to 85 per cent of the production of harvester machinery.

**Packing Field Open.**

"No public franchise or patents are necessary to engage in the packing business—the field is open to all. The raw material of the packer; namely, livestock, is produced by farmers throughout the country in immense quantities. They have country wide competition in the purchase and slaughter of such livestock and the sale of its products, and anyone can engage in the business who may desire to do so. In fact, packing plants are increasing every year and at the last census taken by the Department of Agriculture in 1919, numbered 1,304.

"Judge Mack in rendering his decision in the Quaker Oats Case (232 Federal 499) wherein he held lawful the acquisition by the Quaker Oats Company, which had, roughly speaking, 55 per cent of the rolled oats business of the United States, of certain property of the Western Cereal Company, which had about 15 per cent or 20 per cent of the rolled oats business, said:

"Every purchase between two people of the same business, one buying out the other, is necessarily a lessening of competition; but as long as the property is such that the fullest opportunity of country-wide competition exists, the field being open to everybody with but small capital, there being no patent rights, there being no other hindrance to the freest development of individual enterprise, I fail to see anything undue, anything unreasonable in the restriction of competition that results, although it be the largest of several competing firms that buys out the second largest."

**The Clayton Act.**

"The acquisition in no way offends the Clayton Act. It involves the purchase of the physical assets and properties of Morris & Co., and is not a purchase of the stock or share capital of such company. The words "stock or other capital" as used in section 7 of said act do not include the property or physical assets of a corporation. This was called to the attention of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives by the Federal Trade Commission. In appearing before said committee, Mr. Victor Murdock said:

"Now in section 7, Clayton Act, Mr. Chairman, Congress provided against a corporation's acquisition of stock in competing companies. I think at the time Congress passed that act it was a wise piece of legislation. But section 7 of the Clayton Act certainly needs strengthening now, because section 7 does not include the word property. But the government cannot win where there is an acquisition of property instead of an acquisition of stock as the law stands today."

**Purchase of Assets Legal.**

"The reason why a prohibition against the acquisition of the physical assets was not included in section 7 of the Clayton Law is clear, and as stated by Commissioner Van Fleet in his memorandum in connection with the proposed Midvale Steel Ordinance Company merger, there was a well defined purpose in the Clayton Act to prevent secret combination by the acquisition of stock. There is no possibility of concealment in the purchase of the physical assets of a corporation, whereas it is possible to conceal the purchase of stock by placing it in the hands of trustees or putting it in a voting trust and not having it transferred on the books of the company, and it was these secret acquisitions of stock in competing companies which section 7 of the Clayton Act was designed to prevent.

**Federal Trade Commission Act.**

"Any jurisdiction heretofore existing

under the Federal Trade Commission, with respect to a transaction of the nature herein referred to in which a "Packer" is involved, whether under section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act or section 7 of the Clayton Act, is now vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 (sub-section B, Section 409, of said Act).

"The only provisions of said Act requiring discussion herein are paragraphs E. and F. of section 202, which provide that the packer shall not engage in any business or do any act for the purpose of, or with the effect of, creating a monopoly or restraining trade.

"The acts declared unlawful and the monopoly and restraint of trade intended to be covered by these provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act are the same as those covered by the Sherman Act, and what we have said in reference to the Sherman Act is equally applicable here. It necessarily follows, therefore, that if this acquisition does not violate the Sherman Act it will not violate these provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act.

**No Restraint of Trade.**

"The acquisition in no way constitutes a restraint of trade or a monopoly and the company is at all times under and subject to the complete supervision and control of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, as to all its business and the practices and methods employed therein, so that the Secretary has full control of the business, and complete power to prevent any and all unlawful practices or conduct of the business which would in any way tend to affect the interest of the producer or consumer.

"During the war plants and business of the company were extended and enlarged with new construction and additions to meet the increased demand of the company's products for war purposes and the overhead expense, including fixed charges, of the company was thereby materially increased, the result being that since the war and the return to a more normal supply of livestock and a more normal demand for the products, these plants have been operating at practically only one-half of their capacity while the burden of this increased overhead expense has remained fixed.

**Increased Volume Possible.**

"The acquisition referred to would permit an increased volume of business to be handled with but little additional overhead expense in the administration of the company's business and in the manufacture and distribution of its products, thereby effecting large economies and avoiding duplication, waste and loss by permitting the plants and distribution facilities of the company to be employed to more nearly their maximum capacity than under conditions existing today when these plants are being operated at only about one-half their capacity.

"Such economies effected will enable the company to manufacture and distribute its products at a saving in cost, which must inevitably tend to the benefit of the producer and consumer in causing the product of the producer to be placed in the hands of the consumer at a saving in the manufacturing and distributing cost, which in turn would permit an increased demand for and consumption of such products and thereby the increased production of livestock to fill such demand.

"In closing it is proper to call attention to the fact that in considering this matter from the standpoint of the anti-trust laws this industry is in a different situation from any other private industry, it being the only private industry in the United States under the direct supervision and control of a governmental agency with broad powers to prevent a restraint of trade or monopoly, while in

the case of the acquisition of other industrial companies they are left free to conduct their business in any way they see fit after the acquisition. This is not so in the case of the packing industry."

**MEAT TRADE IN NOVEMBER.**

(Continued from page 23.)

toward the end of the month, owing in part to increased orders from Eastern buyers, advanced again.

Despite the slightly lower trend in the price of hogs, the substantial declines in the price of pork loins and other fresh pork cuts have narrowed materially and in some cases wiped out the packers' profit margin, and tended again to throw live prices and product prices out of parity.

**Export Trade Active.**

Although the domestic market absorbed a large part of the meat and lard produced during November, the demand from abroad for the rather limited supplies available was active. This was true particularly in case of lard, which had to be supplied almost entirely from current production, since stocks, both in this country and abroad, are extremely low. In Liverpool, for example, according to cabled reports, stocks of lard at the end of the month amounted to only 159 tons as compared with 1,420 tons at the end of October.

The demand for fat backs from the Continent was heavy, but supplies were relatively short. There also was a good demand from European countries for neutral lard, used in oleomargarine manufacture.

England bought lard liberally and also a fair amount of all classes of meats.

A few orders were received from abroad for meats and lard for future delivery as far ahead as three to six months. In some quarters this is interpreted as an indication that European buyers have confidence in present values here.

Canada bought large quantities of barreled pork for use in lumber camps.

**Bigger Beef Business.**

The receipts of cattle were the heaviest in two years, with westerns or grass fed cattle and short fed animals making up the most of the runs. Prices of good quality well finished steers remained about the same, but cattle which had been grain fed for a short period before marketing declined sharply all during the month, except for a short rally during the second week, and prices finished considerably lower.

The beef trade, as a whole, was fairly satisfactory and the large volume of production, estimated by some as 10 to 15 per cent greater than in October, was absorbed rather readily. Several companies report that the Thanksgiving holiday, which ordinarily is preceded and followed by a slack demand, was scarcely noticeable this year so far as the beef trade was concerned.

The eastern beef markets, however, were somewhat draggy and lower, especially at the close of the month, when a seasonal decrease in the demand emphasized the decline.

The hide business was marked by an almost complete stoppage of trading and a consequent increase in stocks.

Receipts dropped off sharply after the first week and ran comparatively small for this season of the year. Feeding and breeding stock and a few choice lambs sold strong to higher, but other kinds suffered a reaction from which they only partially recovered during the last week. The demand in the East showed the usual seasonal decrease.

The wool trade was very active throughout the month, with a good demand and advancing prices.

What is the range of weights on green, sweet pickled or dry salt meats which constitutes good delivery under trade rules? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."





A POET BOOSTS AMERICAN HAM.

Criticizing the Chicago stockyards and the meat industry in a recent free verse poem, J. C. Squire, editor of the London Mercury, stirred up a number of American poets to reply. One poet of the stockyards urging reply to Mr. Squire, burst out with the following:

Sing the steer with the steak nutritious!  
Hymn the hog with the ham delicious!  
It's time, ye poets, time!  
Link the sausage in graceful measure!  
Bring home the bacon's golden treasure!  
So, rhyme, ye poets, rhyme!

The latest poem which has resulted from the stirring appeal is from the pen of Stuart D. Lyon, who has written a hymn to the ham delicious, which will delight packers far and wide.

Here it is:

A HYMN TO HAM

First Course

Prate to me not of your life-giving cereals,  
Ready-cooked breakfast foods—  
"Oat Chips" and such,  
Made of bizarre unsuspected materials,  
"Alfalfa Shavings" don't interest me much.  
I don't eat food 'cause the magazines as-  
servate

It contains ten vitamins to the gram.  
Give me the grub you just taste to ap-  
preciate,  
Odorous, luscious, delectable HAM!

HAM!—when the snow falls and cold  
winds are blowing!  
HAM!—when the golf balls of summer are  
going.

HAM!—when I meet it I humbly salaam.  
Nice and nutritious and  
Doubly delicious and  
Best of all dishes is—HAM!

Second Course

Just because specialists say it is good for  
me  
To partake freely of "Synthetic Hay,"  
That doesn't mean that I think it's the  
food for me  
Unless my appetite's voting that way.  
Fruits recommended for reasons geo-  
graphied—  
"Oregon Oranges"—"Javanese Jam"—  
Cannot compare with the porker trans-  
mogrified  
Into his highest estate which is—HAM!

HAM!—when I'm hungry and HAM when  
I'm bursting,  
HAM!—when I'm tired or chilly or thirst-  
ing,  
HAM!—till I'm laid away, and when I am,  
Singing, I hope to rise  
Rocketing through the skies,  
And find in Paradise—HAM!

—♦—

IOWA PACKER ON EUROPE'S NEEDS.

Germany is a meat hungry and fat  
starved nation at the present time and  
a potential market for American meat

products of almost unlimited possibilities. This is the view of W. H. Gehrman, presi-  
dent of the Kohrs Packing Co., Davenport,  
Ia., who has recently returned home after  
a visit of several months to central Euro-  
pean countries.

"Nowhere in western or central Europe  
is there such a potential market for meats  
and fats as now exists in Germany," said  
Mr. Gehrman. "The one thing preventing  
a tremendous export business in America  
is Germany's inability to finance such pur-  
chases. The Germans are importing some  
meat, and in particular such cheap meats  
as trimmings, but I estimate that their  
supplies are less than a third of the coun-  
try's real needs.

"Germany is even lacking fish today.  
Before the war a great fleet of fishing  
craft unloaded at Hamburg, but at present  
these vessels are being diverted to Hol-  
land and Norway.

"As an indication of conditions now  
existing, German sausage is a poor imita-  
tion of the old pre-war product, which was  
among the best in the world. The present  
day sausage still looks tempting enough,  
but there is little of it on the market, and  
the food quality is simply not there be-  
cause sausage makers have not the meat  
to put into them.

"I visited many of the meat dressing  
plants and while they are clean and in-  
viting in appearance their methods are  
primitive compared with those prevailing  
in the United States."

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

RECEIPTS.

|                            | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs.   | Sheep. |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Monday, Nov. 27.....       | 26,920  | 3,899   | 53,014  | 27,589 |
| Tuesday, Nov. 28.....      | 13,753  | 3,357   | 46,815  | 12,260 |
| Wednesday, Nov. 29.....    | 11,056  | 1,377   | 24,536  | 14,221 |
| Thursday, Nov. 30—Holiday. |         |         |         |        |
| Friday, Dec. 1.....        | 14,173  | 2,127   | 45,741  | 11,452 |
| Saturday, Dec. 2.....      | 2,000   | 300     | 11,000  | 2,500  |
| Total for week.....        | 68,502  | 11,060  | 180,966 | 68,018 |
| Previous week.....         | 59,944  | 15,212  | 214,962 | 81,964 |
| Year ago.....              | 60,754  | 15,678  | 213,199 | 80,689 |
| Two years ago.....         | 75,781  | 14,410  | 176,235 | 79,457 |

SHIPMENTS.

|                            | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Monday, Nov. 27.....       | 6,565   | 340     | 11,803 | 5,324  |
| Tuesday, Nov. 28.....      | 7,324   | 197     | 8,560  | 9,577  |
| Wednesday, Nov. 29.....    | 7,442   | 512     | 10,556 | 11,411 |
| Thursday, Nov. 30—Holiday. |         |         |        |        |
| Friday, Dec. 1.....        | 4,586   | 442     | 12,562 | 3,993  |
| Saturday, Dec. 2.....      | 700     | 100     | 3,500  | 500    |
| Total for week.....        | 26,617  | 1,591   | 46,984 | 30,805 |
| Previous week.....         | 36,593  | 1,500   | 48,300 | 34,673 |
| Year ago.....              | 26,761  | 1,979   | 66,727 | 33,814 |
| Two years ago.....         | 38,832  | 1,002   | 30,158 | 37,371 |

Receipts at Chicago for the year to December 2,  
1922, with comparisons:

|           | Cattle.    | Hogs.      | Sheep.     |
|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1922..... | 10,166,000 | 21,055,000 | 9,369,000  |
| 1921..... | 8,524,000  | 20,156,000 | 11,019,000 |
| 1920..... | 9,824,000  | 20,534,000 | 10,411,000 |
| 1919..... | 11,532,000 | 23,112,000 | 13,336,000 |
| 1918..... | 12,219,000 | 23,191,000 | 11,445,000 |

|                             | Week.     | Year to date. |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Week ending December 2..... | 633,000   | 26,417,000    |
| Previous week.....          | 793,000   | 26,060,000    |
| Cor. week, 1921.....        | 696,000   | 26,043,000    |
| Cor. week, 1920.....        | 640,000   | 28,575,000    |
| Cor. week, 1919.....        | 812,000   | 28,770,000    |
| Cor. week, 1918.....        | 1,021,000 | 24,143,000    |
| Cor. week, 1917.....        | 713,000   | 28,494,000    |
| Cor. week, 1916.....        | 1,000,000 | 24,788,000    |
| Cor. week, 1915.....        | 911,000   | 21,579,000    |
| Cor. week, 1914.....        | 553,000   |               |

Combined receipts at seven points for the week  
ending December 2, 1922, with comparisons:

|                         | Cattle. | Hogs.   | Sheep.  |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Week ending Dec. 2..... | 216,000 | 471,000 | 159,000 |
| Previous week.....      | 275,000 | 630,000 | 225,000 |
| 1921.....               | 179,000 | 539,000 | 216,000 |
| 1920.....               | 217,000 | 473,000 | 191,000 |
| 1919.....               | 332,000 | 631,000 | 217,000 |
| 1918.....               | 338,000 | 504,000 | 267,000 |
| 1917.....               | 301,000 | 553,000 | 229,000 |
| 1916.....               | 199,000 | 794,000 | 273,000 |
| 1915.....               | 195,000 | 718,000 | 235,000 |
| 1914.....               | 164,000 | 437,000 | 214,000 |

Combined receipts at 20 markets for year to De-  
cember 2, 1922, with comparisons:

|           | Cattle.    | Hogs.      | Sheep.     |
|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1922..... | 13,035,000 | 30,387,000 | 13,338,000 |
| 1921..... | 11,224,000 | 29,670,000 | 15,017,000 |
| 1920..... | 13,205,000 | 29,849,000 | 14,693,000 |
| 1919..... | 15,561,000 | 32,849,000 | 17,641,000 |

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending  
December 2, 1922:

|                                     | This week. |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Armour & Co.....                    | 11,000     |
| Anglo-American Provision Co.....    | 4,000      |
| Swift & Co.....                     | 12,500     |
| G. H. Hammond Co.....               | 3,100      |
| Morris & Co.....                    | 15,900     |
| Wilson & Co.....                    | 15,500     |
| Boyd-Lunham & Co.....               | 7,500      |
| Western Packing & Provision Co..... | 18,100     |
| Roberts & Oake.....                 | 7,200      |
| Miller & Hart.....                  | 6,100      |
| Independent Packing Co.....         | 8,500      |
| Brennan Packing Co.....             | 4,400      |
| William Davies Co.....              | 4,500      |
| Others.....                         | 20,100     |
| Total.....                          | 141,800    |
| Previous week.....                  | 170,000    |
| Year ago.....                       | 151,100    |
| Two years ago.....                  | 156,500    |
| Three years ago.....                | 217,500    |

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

|                         | Cattle. | Hogs.   | Sheep.  | Lambs.  |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Week ending Dec. 2..... | \$ 9.65 | \$ 8.15 | \$ 7.00 | \$14.35 |
| Previous week.....      | 9.45    | 7.70    | 7.25    | 14.35   |
| Cor. week, 1921.....    | 7.30    | 6.90    | 4.35    | 9.90    |
| Cor. week, 1920.....    | 10.75   | 10.20   | 5.00    | 11.80   |
| Cor. week, 1919.....    | 15.10   | 14.00   | 9.40    | 15.75   |
| Cor. week, 1918.....    | 15.60   | 17.57   | 9.30    | 14.90   |
| Cor. week, 1917.....    | 11.25   | 17.10   | 11.90   | 16.85   |
| Cor. week, 1916.....    | 10.15   | 9.75    | 8.75    | 12.45   |
| Cor. week, 1915.....    | 8.40    | 6.40    | 6.10    | 9.05    |
| Cor. week, 1914.....    | 8.85    | 7.10    | 5.25    | 8.05    |
| Cor. week, 1913.....    | 8.25    | 7.75    | 4.95    | 7.65    |
| Cor. week, 1912.....    | 7.90    | 7.42    | 4.35    | 7.80    |
| Cor. week, 1911.....    | 6.80    | 6.15    | 3.45    | 6.70    |

Average, 1911-1921.....\$10.05 \$10.05 \$ 6.00 \$10.00

Prices at Chicago, Thursday, December 7:

CATTLE.

|                                      |               |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Beef Steers:                         |               |
| Med. and heavy wt. (1,100 lbs. up)—  |               |
| Choice and prime.....                | \$12.00@13.50 |
| Good.....                            | 10.00@12.00   |
| Medium.....                          | 7.40@10.00    |
| Common.....                          | 5.75@ 7.40    |
| Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—      |               |
| Choice and prime.....                | 11.85@13.50   |
| Good.....                            | 9.90@11.85    |
| Medium.....                          | 7.35@ 9.90    |
| Common.....                          | 5.50@ 7.35    |
| Butcher Cattle:                      |               |
| Helpers, common choice.....          | 4.50@11.00    |
| Cows, common choice.....             | 3.25@ 8.25    |
| Bulls, Bologna and beef.....         | 3.50@ 6.50    |
| Canners and Cutters:                 |               |
| Cows and helpers.....                | 2.40@ 3.25    |
| Canner steers.....                   | 3.00@ 3.75    |
| Veal Calves:                         |               |
| Light and med. weight, med. good and |               |
| choice.....                          | 9.00@10.00    |
| Heavy weight, common choice.....     | 3.00@ 7.50    |

HOGS.

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Top.....                                  | \$ 8.35    |
| Bulk of sales.....                        | 8.00@ 8.30 |
| Heavy weight (250 lbs. up), med. choice   | 8.10@ 8.30 |
| Med. weight (200-250 lbs.), med. choice   | 8.15@ 8.25 |
| Light weight (150-200 lbs.), com. choice  | 8.10@ 8.30 |
| Light hogs (130-150 lbs.), com. choice    | 8.15@ 8.30 |
| Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth.....   | 7.60@ 7.90 |
| Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough.....    | 7.30@ 7.65 |
| Killing pigs (130 lbs. down), med. choice | 7.90@ 8.25 |

SHEEP.

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Lambs (85 lbs. down), medium prime..... | \$13.15@15.35 |
| Culls and common.....                   | 9.25@12.85    |
| Yearling wethers.....                   | 9.50@13.25    |
| Wethers, medium prime.....              | 6.25@ 9.75    |
| Ewes, medium choice.....                | 4.75@ 7.75    |
| Culls and common.....                   | 2.50@ 5.00    |
| Feeding lambs, medium choice.....       | 12.50@14.75   |

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# Chicago Provision Markets

## CASH PRICES.

Based on Actual Carlot Trading, Thursday, December 7, 1922.

### Green Meats.

| Regular Hams—   | Cents. |
|-----------------|--------|
| 8-10 lbs. avg.  | @16    |
| 10-12 lbs. avg. | @15½   |
| 12-14 lbs. avg. | @15¼   |
| 14-16 lbs. avg. | @15¼   |
| 16-18 lbs. avg. | @15¼   |
| 18-20 lbs. avg. | @15¼   |
| Skinned Hams—   |        |
| 14-16 lbs. avg. | @17    |
| 16-18 lbs. avg. | @17    |
| 18-20 lbs. avg. | @17    |
| 20-22 lbs. avg. | @15    |
| 22-24 lbs. avg. | @14    |
| 24-26 lbs. avg. | @13    |
| 26-30 lbs. avg. | @12    |

| Pickled—        |      |
|-----------------|------|
| 4-6 lbs. avg.   | @10½ |
| 6-8 lbs. avg.   | @10½ |
| 8-10 lbs. avg.  | @9½  |
| 10-12 lbs. avg. | @9   |

| Clear Bellies—  |      |
|-----------------|------|
| 6-8 lbs. avg.   | @17½ |
| 8-10 lbs. avg.  | @16  |
| 10-12 lbs. avg. | @15½ |
| 12-14 lbs. avg. | @15¼ |
| 14-16 lbs. avg. | @15¼ |

### Pickled Meats.

| Regular Hams—   |      |
|-----------------|------|
| 8-10 lbs. avg.  | @16½ |
| 10-12 lbs. avg. | @16½ |
| 12-14 lbs. avg. | @16½ |
| 14-16 lbs. avg. | @16½ |
| 16-18 lbs. avg. | @16½ |
| 18-20 lbs. avg. | @16½ |
| Skinned Hams—   |      |
| 14-16 lbs. avg. | @16½ |
| 16-18 lbs. avg. | @16½ |
| 18-20 lbs. avg. | @16½ |
| 20-22 lbs. avg. | @14½ |
| 22-24 lbs. avg. | @13½ |
| 24-26 lbs. avg. | @13  |
| 26-30 lbs. avg. | @12  |

| Pickled—        |      |
|-----------------|------|
| 4-6 lbs. avg.   | @11½ |
| 6-8 lbs. avg.   | @11½ |
| 8-10 lbs. avg.  | @9½  |
| 10-12 lbs. avg. | @9½  |

| Clear Bellies—  |      |
|-----------------|------|
| 6-8 lbs. avg.   | @17  |
| 8-10 lbs. avg.  | @16½ |
| 10-12 lbs. avg. | @16  |
| 12-14 lbs. avg. | @15½ |
| 14-16 lbs. avg. | @15  |

### Lard.

|                  |        |
|------------------|--------|
| Leaf lard        | 12.50  |
| Loose lard       | 10.40  |
| P. S. Lard, lbs. | 10.87½ |

### Dry Salt Meats.

|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| Extra ribs     | @12 |
| Extra clears   | @12 |
| Regular plates | @11 |
| Clear plates   | @9½ |
| Jowl butts     | @9  |

| Fat Backs—      |      |
|-----------------|------|
| 8-10 lbs. avg.  | @9   |
| 10-12 lbs. avg. | @10½ |
| 12-14 lbs. avg. | @11½ |
| 14-16 lbs. avg. | @11½ |
| 16-18 lbs. avg. | @12½ |
| 18-20 lbs. avg. | @12½ |
| 20-25 lbs. avg. | @13½ |

| Clear Bellies—  |      |
|-----------------|------|
| 12-14 lbs. avg. | @15  |
| 14-16 lbs. avg. | @15  |
| 16-18 lbs. avg. | @14½ |
| 18-20 lbs. avg. | @13  |
| 20-25 lbs. avg. | @12½ |
| 25-30 lbs. avg. | @12  |

Quotations nominal for week ending December 7.

## FUTURE PRICES.

Official Board of Trade Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1922.

|                                   |         |         |          |          |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| PORK—(Per bbl.)—                  |         |         |          |          |
| No trading.                       |         |         |          |          |
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—              |         |         |          |          |
|                                   | Open.   | High.   | Low.     | Close.   |
| Jan. ....                         | \$10.40 | \$10.40 | \$10.27½ | \$10.27½ |
| Mar. ....                         |         |         |          | 10.30    |
| May ....                          | 10.45   | 10.50   | 10.35    | 10.35    |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)— |         |         |          |          |
| Jan. ....                         |         |         |          | 9.75     |
| May ....                          | 9.75    | 9.75    | 9.75     | 9.75     |

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1922.

|                                   |        |        |        |        |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| PORK—(Per bbl.)—                  |        |        |        |        |
| No trading.                       |        |        |        |        |
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—              |        |        |        |        |
|                                   | Open.  | High.  | Low.   | Close. |
| Jan. ....                         | 10.15  | 10.17½ | 10.12½ | 10.15  |
| Mar. ....                         | 10.22½ | 10.22½ | 10.22½ | 10.22½ |
| May ....                          | 10.25  | 10.27½ | 10.22½ | 10.27½ |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)— |        |        |        |        |
| Jan. ....                         | .....  | .....  | .....  | 9.75   |
| May ....                          | .....  | .....  | .....  | 9.75   |

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1922.

|                                   |       |        |        |        |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| PORK—(Per bbl.)—                  |       |        |        |        |
| No trading.                       |       |        |        |        |
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—              |       |        |        |        |
|                                   | Open. | High.  | Low.   | Close. |
| Jan.                              | 10.10 | 10.12½ | 10.07½ | 10.10  |
| Mar.                              | 10.15 | 10.17½ | 10.10  | 10.15  |
| May                               | 10.20 | 10.22½ | 10.20  | 10.22½ |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)— |       |        |        |        |
| Jan.                              |       |        |        | 9.65   |
| May                               | 9.60  | 9.60   | 9.60   | 9.60   |

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1922.

|                                   |        |        |        |        |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| PORK—(Per bbl.)—                  |        |        |        |        |
| No trading.                       |        |        |        |        |
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—              |        |        |        |        |
|                                   | Open.  | High.  | Low.   | Close. |
| Jan. ....                         | 10.07½ | 10.07½ | 10.00  | 10.00  |
| Mar. ....                         | 10.15  | 10.15  | 10.10  | 10.10  |
| May .....                         | 10.22½ | 10.25  | 10.17½ | 10.20  |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)— |        |        |        |        |
| Jan. ....                         | .....  | .....  | .....  | 9.65   |
| May .....                         | .....  | .....  | .....  | 9.50   |

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1922.

|                                    | Open.  | High.  | Low.   | Close. |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| PORK—(Per bbl.)—                   |        |        |        |        |
| No trading.                        |        |        |        |        |
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—               |        |        |        |        |
| Jan. ....                          | 9.92½  | 10.02½ | 9.92½  | 10.02½ |
| March .....                        | 10.07½ | 10.15  | 10.07½ | 10.15  |
| May .....                          | 10.20  | 10.30  | 10.17½ | 10.25  |
| RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)— |        |        |        |        |
| Jan. ....                          |        |        |        | 9.70   |
| May .....                          | 9.50   | 9.52½  | 9.50   | 9.52½  |

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1922.

|                                    | Open. | High.  | Low.  | Close. |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| PORK—(Per bbl.)—                   |       |        |       |        |
| No trading.                        |       |        |       |        |
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—               |       |        |       |        |
| Dec.                               | 10.40 | 10.40  | 10.40 | 10.40  |
| Jan.                               | 10.05 | 10.07½ | 10.00 | 10.00  |
| March                              |       |        |       | 10.12½ |
| May                                | 10.25 | 10.27½ | 10.20 | 10.20  |
| RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)— |       |        |       |        |
| Jan.                               |       |        |       | 9.72½  |
| May                                |       |        |       | 9.52½  |

## PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, December 6, 1922.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts: Pork loins, 22@24c; green hams, 8-10 lbs., 18½c; 10-12 lbs., 17c; 12-14 lbs., 17c; green clear bellies, 8-10 lbs., 17½c; 10-12 lbs., 16½c; 12-14 lbs., 15½c; green rib bellies, 10-12 lbs., 16c; 12-14 lbs., 16c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6-8 lbs., 17c; 8-10 lbs., 17c; 10-12 lbs., 16½c; 12-14 lbs., 16c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10-12 lbs., 16c; 12-14 lbs., 16c; sweet pickled hams, 8-10 lbs., 18c; 10-12 lbs., 17c; 12-14 lbs., 16c; dressed hogs, 14¼c; city steam lard, 11½c; compound, 11½c.

Western prices: Pork loins, 8-10 lbs., 18 @19c; 10-12 lbs., 17c; 12-14 lbs., 16c; 14-16 lbs., 15c; skinned shoulders, 15c; boneless butts, 22c; Boston butts, 18c; lean trimmings, 13c; regular trimmings, 10c; spare ribs, 13@14c; neck ribs, 6c; kidneys, 7c; livers, 4c; pig tongues, 16c; pig tails, 12c.

## WANTED: A CELLAR BOSS.

Packers who are seeking to strengthen their operating departments will find this a splendid time to do so. Not in years have so many high-class men been available, and at reasonable terms. Try a "Want" ad. in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER and see what quick results you get.

## CHICAGO PORK QUOTATIONS.

Wholesale prices of cured pork and pork products per 100 pounds, for the week ending November 24, 1922, with comparisons, are quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets as follows at Chicago (less than car lots):

|                                    | Nov. 24       | Nov. 17       | Oct. 27       |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Hams, smoked, 14-16 average...     | \$19.00-21.00 | \$19.00-21.00 | \$21.00-22.50 |
| Hams, fancy, 14-16 average...      | 22.00-23.00   | 21.00-23.50   | 23.50-25.00   |
| Pickles, smoked, 4-8 average...    | 15.00-17.00   | 14.00-17.00   | 15.00-17.50   |
| Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average...   | 26.00-28.50   | 25.50-28.50   | 29.00-30.50   |
| Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average...       | 32.00-34.00   | 31.00-34.00   | 34.50-36.50   |
| Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average...   | 17.00-18.25   | 15.00-18.00   | 17.00-17.50   |
| Backs, D. S., 14-16 average...     | 13.00-14.50   | 12.50-13.75   | 13.50-13.75   |
| Pure lard, tierces 13.50-14.50     | 13.50-14.50   | 13.00-14.25   |               |
| Compound lard, tierces 12.00-13.00 | 11.75-13.00   | 11.75-12.50   |               |

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, Sec'y United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

### Beef.

|                               | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Rib roast, heavy end...       | 32     | 30     | 22     |
| Rib roast, light end...       | 40     | 34     | 24     |
| Chucks roast...               | 22     | 20     | 14     |
| Steaks, round...              | 35     | 34     | 25     |
| Steaks, sirloin, first cut... | 48     | 42     | 30     |
| Steaks, porterhouse...        | 32     | 30     | 32     |
| Steaks, flank...              | 30     | 25     | 15     |
| Reef stew, chuck...           | 18     | 15     | 14     |
| Corned briskets, boneless...  | 22     | 20     | 18     |
| Corned plates...              | 12     | 10     | 10     |
| Corned rumps, boneless...     | 25     | 22     | 18     |

### Lamb.

|                        | Good. | Com. |
|------------------------|-------|------|
| Hindquarters...        | 36    | 25   |
| Legs...                | 39    | 28   |
| Stews...               | 18    | 13   |
| Chops, Shoulder...     | 28    | 26   |
| Chops, rib and loin... | 48    | 33   |

### Mutton.

|                        |    |    |
|------------------------|----|----|
| Legs...                | 22 | .. |
| Stew...                | 15 | .. |
| Shoulders...           | 20 | .. |
| Chops, rib and loin... | 35 | .. |

### Pork.

|                              |     |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Loins, whole, 8@10 avg.      | @20 |
| Loins, whole, 10@12 avg.     | @19 |
| Loins, whole, 12 to 14...    | @18 |
| Loins, whole, 14 and over... | @17 |
| Chops...                     | @26 |
| Shoulders...                 | @17 |
| Butts...                     | @21 |
| Spareribs...                 | @15 |
| Hocks...                     | @16 |
| Leaf lard, unrendered...     | @12 |

### Veal.

|                       |     |     |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|
| Hindquarters...       | 23  | @32 |
| Forequarters...       | 12  | @17 |
| Legs...               | 26  | @38 |
| Breasts...            | 12½ | @16 |
| Shoulders...          | 16  | @22 |
| Outlets...            | 24  | @46 |
| Rib and loin chops... | 38  | @38 |

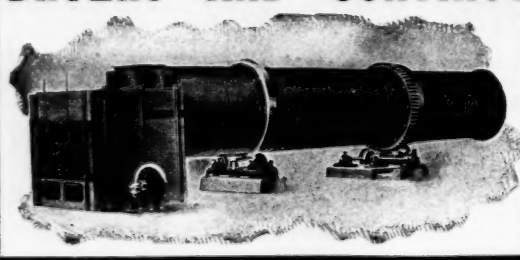
### Butchers' Offal.

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Suet...             | @4  |
| Shop fat...         | @2  |
| Bones, per 100 lbs. | @50 |
| Calf skins...       | @15 |
| Kips...             | @14 |
| Deacons...          | @15 |

## CURING MATERIALS.

|   | Bbls.  | Sacks. |
|---|--------|--------|
| Double refined saltpetre, gran.                                     | 6½     | 64     |
| Crystals  | 7½     | 74     |
| Double refined nitrate of soda, f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F., carloads... | 4½     | 44     |
| Less than carloads, granulated...                                   | 4½     | 44     |
| Crystals  | 5½     | 54     |
| Regs, 100@130 lbs., 1c more.  |        |        |
| Boric acid, in carloads, powdered, in bbls.                         | 11½    | 11     |
| Crystal to powdered, in bbls. in 5-ton lots or more...              | 11½    | 11½    |
| In bbls. in less than 5-ton lots...                                 | 12     | 11½    |
| Borax, carloads, powdered, in bbls.                                 | 5½     | 54     |
| In ton lots, gran. or powdered, in bbls.                            | 5½     | 54     |
| Sugar—  |        |        |
| Raw sugar, 96 basis, 3c Cuba, duty paid                             | @5½    |        |
| Second sugar, 90 basis...   | @5½    |        |
| Syrup, testing 63 to 65 combined sucrose and invert                 | @24    |        |
| Standard, granulated, f. o. b. refinery (less 2 per cent.)          | @7.25  |        |
| Plantation, granulated, f. o. b. New Orleans (less 2 per cent.)     | @6.90  |        |
| White clarified, f. o. b. New Orleans (net)                         | @6¼    |        |
| Yellow clarified, f. o. b. New Orleans (net)                        | @6¼    |        |
| Salt—   |        |        |
| Granulated, car lots, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago, bulk               | \$9.80 |        |
| Medium, car lots, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago, bulk                   | 11.80  |        |
| Rock, car lots, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago...                        | 7.80   |        |

# DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES



For Tankage, Blood, Bone Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

**American Process Co.**  
68 William St. - - - New York

## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

|                            | Week ending | Cor. week, |
|----------------------------|-------------|------------|
|                            | Dec. 9,     | 1921.      |
| Prime native steers.....   | 17          | 17         |
| Good native steers.....    | 15          | 16         |
| Medium steers.....         | 12          | 10         |
| Heifers, good.....         | 12          | 10         |
| Cows.....                  | 6           | 7          |
| Hind quarters, choice..... | 6           | 7          |
| Fore quarters, choice..... | 6           | 7          |

## Beef Cuts.

|                                   |         |         |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Steer Loins, No. 1.....           | @44     | @20     |
| Steer Loins, No. 2.....           | @32     | @27     |
| Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....     | @32     | @27     |
| Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....     | @40     | @38     |
| Steer Loin Ends (hips).....       | @30     | @25     |
| Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....       | @28     | @24     |
| Cow Loins.....                    | 11      | 12      |
| Cow Short Loins.....              | 20      | 20      |
| Cow Loin Ends (hips).....         | 10      | 10      |
| Steer Ribs, No. 1.....            | @34     | @23     |
| Steer Ribs, No. 2.....            | @26     | @22     |
| Cow Ribs, No. 1.....              | @17     | @15     |
| Cow Ribs, No. 2.....              | @16     | @15     |
| Cow Ribs, No. 3.....              | @9      | 10      |
| Steer Rounds, No. 1.....          | @15     | @11 1/2 |
| Steer Rounds, No. 2.....          | @14     | @11     |
| Steer Chucks, No. 1.....          | @11 1/2 | @10 1/2 |
| Steer Chucks, No. 2.....          | @9 1/2  | @8 1/2  |
| Cow Rounds.....                   | 11      | 12      |
| Cow Chucks.....                   | 6 1/2   | 8 1/2   |
| Steer Plates.....                 | 8 1/2   | 8       |
| Medium Plates.....                | 8       | 7 1/2   |
| Briskets, No. 1.....              | @15     | @16     |
| Briskets, No. 2.....              | @12     | @12     |
| Steer Navel Ends.....             | @5 1/2  | @5      |
| Cow Navel Ends.....               | @5 1/2  | @5      |
| Fore Shanks.....                  | @4 1/2  | @4 1/2  |
| Hind Shanks.....                  | @3 1/2  | @4      |
| Rolls.....                        | 18      | 20      |
| Strip Loins, No. 1, boneless..... | @55     | @55     |
| Strip Loins, No. 2.....           | @45     | @45     |
| Strip Loins, No. 3.....           | @12     | @10     |
| Sirloin Butts, No. 1.....         | @30     | 30      |
| Sirloin Butts, No. 2.....         | @26     | @28     |
| Sirloin Butts, No. 3.....         | @12     | @12     |
| Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....      | @65     | @70     |
| Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....      | @55     | @60     |
| Rump Butts.....                   | 18      | @20     |
| Flank Steaks.....                 | @17     | @20     |
| Boneless Chucks.....              | 6       | @13     |
| Shoulder Clods.....               | @13     | @15     |
| Hanging Tenderloins.....          | @8      | @8      |
| Trimnings.....                    | @8      | @8      |

## Beef Product.

|                         |         |      |
|-------------------------|---------|------|
| Brains, per lb.....     | 7       | @ 9  |
| Hearts.....             | 4       | @ 6  |
| Tongues.....            | 28      | @ 30 |
| Sweetbreads.....        | 38      | @ 40 |
| Ox-Tail, per lb.....    | 7       | @ 9  |
| Fresh Tripe, plain..... | @ 5     | @ 4  |
| Fresh Tripe, H. C.....  | @ 6 1/2 | @ 5  |
| Livers.....             | 6       | @ 9  |
| Kidneys, per lb.....    | @ 9     | @ 8  |

## Veal.

|                     |    |         |
|---------------------|----|---------|
| Choice Carcass..... | 15 | @16 1/2 |
| Good Carcass.....   | 10 | @14 1/2 |
| Good Saddles.....   | 18 | @25     |
| Good Backs.....     | 10 | @14     |
| Medium Backs.....   | 4  | @ 7     |

## Veal Product.

|                   |    |      |
|-------------------|----|------|
| Brains, each..... | 7  | @ 9  |
| Sweetbreads.....  | 65 | @ 85 |
| Calf Livers.....  | 24 | @ 30 |

## Lamb.

|                           |     |     |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|
| Choice Lambs.....         | @20 | 22  |
| Medium Lambs.....         | @22 | 24  |
| Choice Saddles.....       | @28 | 25  |
| Medium Saddles.....       | @26 | 23  |
| Choice Fores.....         | @24 | @20 |
| Medium Fores.....         | @22 | @18 |
| Lamb Fries, per lb.....   | @23 | @20 |
| Lamb Tongues, each.....   | @18 | @15 |
| Lamb Kidneys, per lb..... | @25 | @28 |

## Mutton.

|                          |         |      |
|--------------------------|---------|------|
| Light Sheep.....         | @ 8     | @ 9  |
| Heavy Sheep.....         | @ 14    | @ 12 |
| Heavy Saddles.....       | @ 10    | @ 12 |
| Light Saddles.....       | @ 18    | @ 14 |
| Heavy Fores.....         | @ 7     | @ 7  |
| Light Fores.....         | @ 10    | @ 10 |
| Mutton Legs.....         | @ 20    | @ 15 |
| Mutton Loins.....        | @ 12    | @ 10 |
| Mutton Steaks.....       | @ 8 1/2 | @ 7  |
| Sheep Tongues, each..... | @ 8     | @ 7  |
| Sheep Heads, each.....   | @ 10    | @ 10 |

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

|                                 |          |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Dressed Hogs.....               | 18       | @19      |
| Pork Loins, 8@ 10 lbs. avg..... | @12 1/2  | @12 1/2  |
| Leaf Lard.....                  | @14      | @ 9      |
| Tenderloin.....                 | @40      | @40      |
| Spare Ribs.....                 | @10 1/2  | @10 1/2  |
| Butts.....                      | @14      | @12 1/2  |
| Hocks.....                      | @ 7 1/2  | @ 10     |
| Trimnings.....                  | @ 9      | @ 13 1/2 |
| Extra lean trimmings.....       | @14 1/2  | @10      |
| Tails.....                      | @11 1/2  | @ 9      |
| Snouts.....                     | @ 9      | @ 7      |
| Pigs' Feet.....                 | @ 5      | @ 8      |
| Pigs' Heads.....                | @ 7      | @12 1/2  |
| Blade Bones.....                | @12 1/2  | @12 1/2  |
| Blade Meat.....                 | @ 6      | @ 6 1/2  |
| Cheek Meat.....                 | @ 4      | @ 4      |
| Hog Livers, per lb.....         | @ 3 1/2  | @ 3 1/2  |
| Neck Bones.....                 | @ 10 1/2 | @ 8 1/2  |
| Skinned Shoulders.....          | @ 6 1/2  | @ 6      |
| Pork Hearts.....                | @ 8      | @ 17     |
| Pork Kidneys, per lb.....       | @ 8      | @ 9      |
| Pork Tongues.....               | @ 17     | @ 12     |
| Slip Bones.....                 | @ 9      | @ 9      |
| Trail Bones.....                | @ 12     | @ 12     |
| Back fat.....                   | 9        | @10 1/2  |
| Hams.....                       | @19      | @19      |
| Calas.....                      | 11 1/2   | @13      |
| Bellies.....                    | @21      | @15      |

## DOMESTIC SAUSAGE.

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Fancy pork sausage, in 1-lb. cartons.....  | @22 |
| Country style sausage, fresh, in link..... | @16 |
| Country style sausage, smoked.....         | @17 |
| Mixed sausage, fresh.....                  | @13 |
| Frankfurts in pork casings.....            | @13 |
| Frankfurts in sheep casings.....           | @15 |
| Bologna in beef hungs, choice.....         | @14 |
| Bologna in beef middles, choice.....       | @14 |
| Bologna in cloth, paraffined, choice.....  | @14 |
| Liver sausage in hog hungs.....            | @16 |
| Liver sausage in beef rounds.....          | @10 |
| Head cheese.....                           | @11 |
| New England luncheon specialty.....        | @22 |
| Liberty luncheon specialty.....            | @16 |
| Minced sausage specialty.....              | @14 |
| Tongue sausage.....                        | @19 |
| Blood sausage.....                         | @14 |
| Polish sausage.....                        | @14 |
| Souse.....                                 | @14 |

## DRY SAUSAGE.

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Cervelat, choice, in hog hungs.....           | @40 |
| Cervelat, new condition, in hog hungs.....    | @15 |
| Cervelat, new condition, in beef middles..... | @15 |
| Thuringer Cervelat.....                       | @20 |
| Farmer.....                                   | @24 |
| Holsteiner.....                               | @22 |
| B. C. Salami, choice, in hog hungs.....       | @44 |
| Milano Salami, choice, in hog hungs.....      | @42 |
| B. C. Salami, new condition.....              | @20 |
| Frisses, choice, in hog middles.....          | @58 |
| Genoa style Salami.....                       | @51 |
| Peperoni.....                                 | @32 |
| Mortadella, new condition.....                | @19 |
| Capricola.....                                | @47 |
| Italian style hams.....                       | @41 |
| Virginia style hams.....                      | @41 |

## SAUSAGE IN OIL.

|   |      |
|---|------|
| Bologna style sausage in beef rounds—     |      |
| Small tins, 2 to crate.....               | 5.75 |
| Large tins, 1 to crate.....               | 6.50 |
| Frankfurt style sausage in sheep casings— |      |
| Small tins, 2 to crate.....               | 7.00 |
| Large tins, 1 to crate.....               | 8.00 |
| Frankfurt style sausage in pork casings—  |      |
| Small tins, 2 to crate.....               | 6.50 |
| Large tins, 1 to crate.....               | 7.50 |
| Smoked link sausage in pork casings—      |      |
| Small tins, 2 to crate.....               | 6.00 |
| Large tins, 1 to crate.....               | 7.00 |

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

(F. O. B. CHICAGO.)

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Beef rounds, domestic, per set.....         | .29     |
| Beef rounds, export, 225 sets, per set..... | .31     |
| Beef rounds, export, 140 sets, per set..... | .38     |
| Beef middles, per set.....                  | 1.10    |
| Beef bungs, No. 1, per piece.....           | .27     |
| Beef bungs, No. 2, per piece.....           | .17     |
| Beef wessands, No. 1, per piece.....        | .17     |
| Beef wessands, No. 2, per piece.....        | .17     |
| Beef bladders, small, per doz.....          | 1.10    |
| Beef bladders, medium, per doz.....         | 1.80    |
| Beef bladders, large, per doz.....          | 1.50    |
| Hog casings, medium, f. o. b.....           | 1.00    |
| Hog middles, with cap, per set.....         | .17     |
| Hog middles, without cap, per set.....      | .17     |
| Hog bungs, export, per set.....             | .23     |
| Hog bungs, large.....                       | .13     |
| Hog bungs, medium.....                      | .08     |
| Hog bungs, narrow.....                      | .08 1/2 |
| Hog stomachs, per piece.....                | .07     |
| Imported sheep casings, extra wide.....     |         |
| Imported sheep casings, medium wide.....    |         |
| Imported sheep casings, medium.....         |         |

## VINEGAR PICKLED PRODUCTS.

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Regular tripe, 200-lb. bbl.....           | 14.00 |
| Honeycomb tripe, 200-lb. bbl.....         | 16.00 |
| Pocket honeycomb tripe, 200-lb. bbl.....  | 18.00 |
| Pork feet, 200-lb. barrel.....            | 14.50 |
| Pork tongues, 200-lb. barrel.....         | 16.00 |
| Lamb tongues, long cut, 200-lb. bbl.....  | 48.00 |
| Lamb tongues, short cut, 200-lb. bbl..... | 48.00 |

## CANNED MEATS.

|  | No. 1/2 | No. 1   | No. 2  | No. 3 |
|--|---------|---------|--------|-------|
| Corned beef.....                             | \$ 2.35 | \$ 4.00 | \$3.00 |       |
| Roast beef.....                              | 2.35    | 4.50    | 15.00  |       |
| Sliced dried beef.....                       | 2.50    | 4.40    | 16.50  |       |
| Ox tongue, whole.....                        |         |         | 17.50  | 56.00 |
| Lunch tongue.....                            | 2.50    | 4.25    | 8.75   | 33.50 |
| Corned beef hash.....                        | 1.50    | 2.75    | 4.25   |       |
| Hamburger steaks with onions.....            | 1.50    | 2.25    | 4.25   |       |
| Vienna style sausage.....                    | 1.15    | 2.25    | 4.15   |       |
| Veal loaf, medium size.....                  | 2.00    |         |        |       |
| Chili con carne with, or without, beans..... |         | 1.25    |        |       |
| Potted meats.....                            | .80     |         |        |       |

## BARRELED PORK AND BEEF.

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Mess pork, regular.....                | 25.00 |
| Family back pork, 30 to 34 pieces..... | 27.50 |
| Family back pork, 35 to 45 pieces..... | 28.50 |
| Clear pork back, 40 to 50 pieces.....  | 27.00 |
| Clear pork back, 50 to 60 pieces.....  | 24.00 |
| Clear plate pork, 20 to 35 pieces..... | 23.00 |
| Clear plate pork, 35 to 45 pieces..... | 22.00 |
| Beun pork.....                         | 26.00 |
| Brisket pork.....                      | 26.00 |
| Plate beef.....                        | 16.50 |
| Extra plate beef, 200-lb. barrels..... | 17.50 |

## BUTTERINE.

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| 1 to 4, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago..... | @21     |
| Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....                  | @22     |
| Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@5 lbs.....               | @21 1/2 |
| Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs.....                     | @17     |
| Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.....                     | @20     |

## DRY SALT MEATS.

|                                  |         |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| Extra short clears.....          | @12     |
| Extra short ribs.....            | @12     |
| Short clear middles, 60 avg..... | @12     |
| Clear bellies, 14@16 lbs.....    | @15     |
| Clear bellies, 18@20 lbs.....    | @14 1/2 |
| Clear bellies, 20@25 lbs.....    | @13     |

|                               |         |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Clear bellies, 25@30 lbs..... | @12 1/2 |
| Rib bellies, 20@25 lbs.....   | @12 1/2 |
| Clear bellies, 25@30 lbs..... | @12 1/2 |
| Fat backs, 10@12 lbs.....     | @10 1/2 |
| Fat backs, 12@14 lbs.....     | @11 1/2 |
| Fat backs, 14@16 lbs.....     | @12     |
| Regular plates.....           | @11     |
| Butts.....                    | @ 9     |

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| Regular hams, fancy, 14@16 lbs.....                        | @22 1/2 |
| Skinned hams, fancy, 16@18 lbs.....                        | @24     |
| Standard regular hams, 12@16 lbs.....                      | @19     |
| Picnics, 6@8 lbs.....                                      | @16     |
| Breakfast bacon, fancy, 6@8 lbs.....                       | @14     |
| Standard bacon, 6@8 lbs.....                               | @24     |
| Standard bacon, 8@12 lbs.....                              | 23 1/2  |
| Standard bacon, 12@14 lbs.....                             | @23 1/2 |
| Standard bacon strips, 6@7 lbs.....                        | @23 1/2 |
| Cooked hams, choice, skin on, surplus fat off, smoked..... | @31     |
| Cooked hams, choice, skinned, surplus fat off, smoked..... | @32     |
| Cooked hams, choice, skinned, surplus fat off, smoked..... | @35     |
| Picnics, skin on, surplus fat off, smoked.....             | @19     |
| Picnics, skinned, surplus fat off, smoked.....             | @20     |
| Loin roll.....   | @39     |

## FERTILIZERS.

|                                   | Per unit.      |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Ground dried blood.....           | \$ 4.05 @ 4.75 |
| Unground 1 and crushed blood..... | 4.40 @ 4.50    |
| Concentrated tankage, ground..... | 4.25 @ 4.35    |
| Hoofmeal.....                     | 3.25 @ 3.35    |
| Ground tankage, 10 to 11%.....    | 4.35 @ 4.50    |
| Ground tankage, 8 1/2 to 9%.....  | 4.00 @ 4.25    |
| Crushed and unground tankage..... | 3.25 @ 4.00    |
| Ground raw bone, per ton.....     | 40.00 @ 42.00  |
| Ground steamed bone, per ton..... | 28.00 @ 28.00  |
| Unground steamed bone.....        | 28.00 @ 28.00  |
| Unground bone tankage.....        | 18.00 @ 18.00  |

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

|                                | Per ton.          |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| No. 1 horns.....               | \$225.00 @ 250.00 |
| No. 2 horns.....               | 175.00 @ 200.00   |
| No. 3 horns.....               | 75.00 @ 125.00    |
| Horns, black and striped.....  | 50.00 @ 55.00     |
| Horns, white.....              | 35.00 @ 40.00     |
| Grinding hooft.....            | 40.00 @ 42.00     |
| Round shin bones, heavies..... | 135.00 @ 150.00   |
| Round shin bones, lights.....  | 115.00 @ 125.00   |
| Flat shin bones, heavies.....  | 115.00 @ 125.00   |
| Flat shin bones, lights.....   | 90.00 @ 105.00    |
| Thigh bones, heavies.....      | 125.00 @ 130.00   |
| Thigh bones, lights.....       | 110.00 @ 115.00   |
| Skulls, jaws and knuckles..... | 36.00 @ 37.00     |

Note—Foregoing horns, hoofs and bones must be assorted free from grease spots and cracks, hard and clean uniform as to cut and weight, packed in double bags and carload lots.

## LARD (Unrefined).

|                                |             |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Prime steam, cash tierces..... | @10.87 1/2  |
| Prime steam, loose.....        | @10.40      |
| Leaf, raw.....                 | @11.00      |
| Neutral lard.....              | 13 1/2 @ 14 |

## LARD (Refined).

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., test.....   | 12 1/2 @ 13     |
| Pure lard, tierces.....  | 12 1/2 @ 12 1/2 |
| Compound.....  | 11 1/2 @ 12     |
| Barrels, 1/2c over tierces; half barrels, 1/2c over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/2c to 1c over tierces..... |                 |

## OLEO OIL AND STEARINE.

|                                  |               |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Oleo oil, extra.....             | 13 @ 13 1/2   |
| Oleo stock.....                  | 10 @ 10 1/2   |
| Prime No. 1 oleo oil.....        | 11 1/2 @ 12   |
| Prime No. 2 oleo stock.....      | 9 @ 9 1/2     |
| No. 3 oleo oil.....              | 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2 |
| Prime oleo stearine, edible..... | 9 1/2 @ 10    |
| No. 2 oleo stearine, edible..... | 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2 |

## TALLOWES AND GREASES.

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Edible tallow.....                         | 8 @ 8 1/2     |
| Choice country tallow.....                 | 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2 |
| Packers' prime, loose tallow.....          | 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2 |
| Packers' No. 1 loose tallow.....           | 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2 |
| Packers' No. 2 tallow.....                 | 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2 |
| White, choice grease.....                  | 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2 |
| White, "A" grease.....                     | 8 @ 8 1/2     |
| Yellow grease, 10 to 15 per cent acid..... | 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2 |
| Yellow grease, 15 to 30 per cent acid..... | 7 @ 7 1/2     |
| Brown grease.....                          | 6 1/2 @ 7     |
| Crackling grease.....                      | 7 @ 7 1/2     |
| Bone, naphtha extracted.....               | 6 @ 6 1/2     |
| House.....                                 | 6 1/2 @ 7     |
| Garbage grease, loose.....                 | 5 1/2 @ 6     |

## VEGETABLE OILS.

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Cottonseed oil—white, deodorized, in bbls.....      | 10 1/2 @ 11 1/4 |
| Yellow, deodorized, in bbls.....                    | 10 1/2 @ 11 1/4 |
| P. S. Y., loose, Chicago.....                       | 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2   |
| P. S. Y., soap grade, loose.....                    | 9 @ 9 1/2       |
| Soap stock, bbls., concn., 65%, f. o. b. Texas..... | 5 1/4 @ 5 1/4   |
| Lined oil, loose, per gal.....                      | .08 @ .08       |
| Corn oil, loose.....                                | 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2   |
| Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. N. Y.....      | nom. 9 @ 9 1/2  |
| Cocoonat oil, seller tank, f. o. b. const.....      | 7 1/2 @ 8       |

## ANIMAL OILS.

|                                 |                 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Prime lard oil.....             | 14 @ 14 1/2     |
| Extra winter strained lard..... | 12 1/2 @ 13     |
| Extra lard oil.....             | 12 1/2 @ 12 1/2 |
| Extra No. 1 lard oil.....       | 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2 |
| No. 1 lard oil.....             | 11 @ 11 1/2     |
| No. 2 lard oil.....             | 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2 |
| Pure neatsfoot oil.....         | 12 1/2 @ 13     |
| Extra neatsfoot oil.....        | 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2 |
| No. 1 neatsfoot oil.....        | 11 @ 11 1/2     |
| Acidless tallow oil.....        | 11 1/2 @ 12     |



# Retail Section

## First School for Meat Retailers Started

The new school for meat retailers started by the Milwaukee Meat Council is now in full swing at the Central Continuation School of Milwaukee.

On Monday afternoon, December 4, Joseph F. Seng, termed the "father of the trade school movement," and Jacob Herman, national president of the United Master Butchers, ushered a class of twelve students to the plant of the Plankinton Packing Company, where each individual was introduced to Manager Emil Hirsch, who had so generously volunteered to instruct the boys in the quality and grades of meat, specializing principally in cattle, beef and beef cuts.

### What the Students Saw.

The students were taken to the beef killing beds, where the government inspectors were busily engaged in giving carcasses the "third degree," also showing the various glands in the carcass where diseases originate. Then they went to the sausage factory where they were served with "hot dogs." (Beg pardon, Brother Ed. Levy; we meant to say "red hots.")

The next visit was to the offal room, showing hearts, lungs, livers, kidneys, brains, tongues, etc., of the animals.

It was gratifying to note the close interest manifested by the students. It is evident that the prospects are bright for the course in retailing at the Milwaukee school. The promoters of the plan hope that this course will not only be helpful to retailers in Milwaukee, but also will set dealers in other cities to thinking along the same line, and no doubt will eventually lead to the establishment of similar courses in numerous other cities.

In addressing the students at this first class, Manager Hertz said:

### Practical Methods of Meat Business.

I wish to say to you that, quite in contrast with your class work that you are taking up, I propose to deal principally with the physical and practical methods of the meat business. The instruction I aim to give you will not be of the scholarly sort, but will be a reflection of knowledge gained in a great many years in the packing business, specializing principally on cattle, beef and beef cuts.

The retail meat business, as I see it, is a continuation of the wholesale and packing business. In other words, I consider the market man a manufacturer as well as a merchant, especially so when furnishing the consumer with the various cuts of beef desired by him, continuing in manufacturing such cuts at the point where the packer stops.

It shall, therefore, be my purpose and endeavor to instruct you in a general way, starting with the various breeds and grades of live cattle, their origin, characteristics and qualifications, to find a way through various methods to the retail marketman's shop, to be further handled in cuts to suit the demands of your customer, the American housewife.

### Retailer Is Manufacturer and Merchant.

I would like to impress upon you my opinion that the retail marketman, in addition to thus manufacturing these cuts

for his customers, is a merchant just as much as is a dealer in dry goods, clothing, hardware, or any other commonly termed high class purveyor of merchandise.

The successful merchant must have the necessary qualifications which lead into such success. In addition to his willingness to work, both mentally and physically, early and late, he must have a thorough knowledge of the merchandise in which he deals. Such knowledge is only gained through practical experience, starting with the buying, which buying can only be successful with the knowledge gained by selling.

The selling experience enables a buyer to know the demands of the trade and his customers, and through this experience and contact with the trade he is, so to speak, put in a position to "sense" the requirements of his business demands.

The saying, "Anything well bought is half sold," is just as true of the meat business as any other. I would interpret this saying to mean that conservative judgment gained by a knowledge and experience in the disposition of your merchandise will be a factor in determining how to buy, at what time and in what quantity at such price as will enable you to please your customers at a profit to yourself. The reflection of the judgment of this aggregate buying of the retailer naturally will have a decided effect not alone on the packer, but even on the producer.

The producer of livestock is a factor of utmost importance in our business. Live-stock of a kind most desired by the consumer and most profitable for him to produce, or a combination of both, is reflected by the demands, through the retail man and packer, of the consumer.

### Study the Best Cattle.

Therefore, at our next meeting I intend to take up with you the development of cattle breeds, the various types, their characteristics and usefulness from a beef point of view, and as this week the International Livestock Exposition is taking place, and as we expect to buy an assortment of several breeds and types of beef cattle of a kind having the highest points of finish and perfection, we intend to keep alive these cattle until next Monday, in order to give you the opportunity of seeing and learning qualifications of these cattle, first alive and later on dressed, and finally by demonstrating to you some of the cuts.

I would ask you to write, in your own way, a short and concise review of the knowledge that you feel you have gained in your observations today, handing in your paper, signed with your full name, at our next meeting.

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Abel Olson has opened a meat market at Moorhead, Minn.

E. N. Granberg has opened a meat market at Mellon, Wis.

Kiefer & Rusch have opened a meat market at Wausau, Wis.

S. P. Kern has engaged in the meat business at Texhoma, Okla.

E. A. Scott has opened a new meat market and grocery at Eureka, Kans.

Koebler & Jennings have opened a new meat market at Plattsmouth, Neb.

J. M. Moore is about to engage in the meat business at Okanogan, Wash.

Jack & Harold Shankle have engaged in the meat business at Sylvia, Kas.

H. C. Toms, Webster City, Iowa, sold his meat market recently to Fred Fischer.

Lawrence Myers has bought the Stevenson meat market at Flandreau, So. Dak.

Adolph Schuch will open a meat market in the old Bubnick building, Kewaunee, Wis.

The Braum Bros. Meat Market at Elizabeth, Pa., was recently opened for business.

J. C. Watson and Jesse D. White have engaged in the meat business at Antlers, Okla.

John Beck, formerly of Olivia, Minn., has purchased a meat market at Montevideo, Minn.

J. M. Dodds & Son, Ashland, Neb., have sold their meat market to Bourke & Barnes.

Geo. Ridge has rented his North Street meat market in Anoka, Minn., to O. A. Keillor.

Anton Stejskal has engaged in the meat business at 59th and Military avenue, Benson, Neb.

The Lynch & Hummell meat market is now located in its new quarters at Humboldt, Neb.

The Marietta Produce Co., recently opened its doors for business in Bellingham, Minn.

The Frisco Packing House Market will open in the Whiteley building, Independence, Kas.

Harry Shrigley has opened a new meat market at 606 North Main street in Bloomington, Ill.

Joe Befort, of Pfeiffer, Kans., has purchased the Philip Bittel meat market at Hays, Kans.

Paul Carter has purchased the Quality Market, Anthony, Kas., and is now open for business.

H. C. Gumprecht has purchased the South Side Grocery & Meat market at Shelton, Neb.

George W. Machon and E. A. Bushey have opened the Sanitary Meat Co. at Aitkin, Minn.

J. F. Pooler has purchased the Geo. Imboden meat market at 109 N. Jersey street, St. Johns, Ore.

M. F. Heyer opened a new meat market at Linwood avenue and West First street, Davenport, Iowa.

Cornell & Son have opened a meat market in connection with their grocery store at Rochester, Ind.

Lay & Tockey, Sargent, Neb., have taken possession of the meat market purchased from Chas. Holy.

R. D. Luttrupp has purchased the meat market of G. J. Reim, at 917 Union avenue, Portland, Ore.

The United Market Company recently opened a market at 272 South Wabash street, Wabash, Ind.

Julius Hintz has sold his interest in the meat market at Bear Creek, Wis., to his partner, Wm. Schider.

Peter Lauer, Jr., has disposed of his meat market on E. Main street, Chilton, Wis., to A. & E. Schmidt.

Joseph Dellapant has opened a meat market, known as the "People's Meat Market," at Star Lake, N. Y.

P. Kohn and E. Rock have opened a meat and grocery business at 519 N. Jersey street, Portland, Ore.

Arnold and Neal Schippers have purchased and taken active charge of a meat market in Melcher, Iowa.

Charles and William Hunkler have bought the meat market of H. G. Cheffey & Son at Wheeling, W. Va.

The Sanitary Cash Grocery & Meat Market has been moved to Third and Cincinnati streets, Tulsa, Okla.

A. J. Wells and Earl Spung have engaged in the meat and grocery business on Central avenue, Harper, Kas.

Alfred Mallette and Wm. Bowersock have opened the Purity meat market on Main street, Stevens Point, Wis.





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**DETROIT, MICH.**

Walter Hanson is the new owner of the meat market at Elko, Minn., having purchased the interests of P. J. Roehl.

A. D. Ackerley, of McMurray, Wash., has leased a building in Hamilton, Wash., for the operating of a meat market.

Mortenson & Degree have sold their meat market at Renville, Minn., to Mr. Ruff, formerly of Eden Valley, Minn.

Bernard Marshall recently installed a sanitary display case in his meat market at 316 W. Sixth street, Kewanee, Ill.

John Petke has moved his U. S. Sanitary market directly across the street to 745 Union avenue, N., Portland, Ore.

The M. A. Stillwell Meat Company, of Lagrande, Ore., is installing new equipment in its market on North Fir street.

W. W. Hampton has opened his second grocery and meat market, Rome, Ga. His newest acquisition is located at 213 Broad street.

Vanmeter & Griswold have opened a meat market in connection with their grocery store at Third and Railroad streets, Iron-ton, Ohio.

The Independent Market, of which G. W. Wagner is proprietor, recently opened in its new location at 339 University avenue, Palo Alto, Cal.

The Citizens' Market, under the control of W. F. Pagel, opened recently at DeKalb, Ill. The shop has all modern conveniences and equipment.

Porter L. Bliss has purchased the half-interest of Chas. F. Edsberg in the Fairfax Cash Meat Market, Petaluma, Cal., and assumed control.

The Cash Meat & Groc. Co. has succeeded the Tomick Meat Co., The Public Meat & Grocery Co. and the Cash Grocery Co. at Buhl, Minn.

Charles G. Reeves, of Syracuse, N. Y., has purchased and taken possession of the William H. Dorr meat market and grocery at Watertown, N. Y.

The Progressive Grocery Store, 65 Larchmont avenue, Larchmont, N. Y., announces the addition of a meat market which was opened November 25th.

M. F. Meyer, well known butcher of Des Moines, Ia., has opened his sixth market in that city and it is located at Linwood avenue and West First street.

Herman Tiedjens has purchased the interests of August Schmidt in the Tiedjens Cash Meat Market at New Holstein, Wis., and will continue the business.

George and Cyril Metzger, sons of L. A. Metzger, veteran meat dealer of East Toledo, Ohio, have opened a grocery and meat market at 12 Main street, in Toledo.

Al Wanek and George Wilson have taken over the management of the Vallejo Meat Market at 410 Georgia street, Vallejo, Cal., and expect to make many improvements.

The Advance Provision Co., Inc., 907 Fulton street, Chicago, has recently been

incorporated with a capital of \$10,000, by Alex Engel, Julius Buchbinder and Wm. Schure.

The American Meat Market, 219 South Main street, Rockford, Ill., has been purchased by Buehler Brothers, packers, who have three other branch markets located in Cleveland, Chicago and Peoria.

Fred Tegge, proprietor of the North End Meat Market, Two Rivers, Wis., is making a number of improvements in his market, one of which is the erection of a large, up-to-date sausage kitchen.

Schmidt Brothers, who conduct a grocery and meat market in Lansing, Mich., recently moved their business into more commodious quarters on the corner of Main street and Pennsylvania avenue.

The Crescent Market Company, 4086 Broadway, Chicago, has recently been incorporated by Michael F. Grady, Margaret Donohue and Helen Grady. The company does a general business in meats, groceries, etc.

Harmon Armstrong, who recently purchased the Home Meat Market at Halstead, Kans., has purchased the Sanitary Meat Market from Ross Bros., which was also located in Halstead, and has consolidated the two markets.

W. H. and F. M. McEndrie, formerly of Benton, Ill., have purchased the Armstrong Meat Market at West Frankfort, Ill., and will make West Frankfort their home, moving their stock of groceries from Benton into their new location.

S. J. Alexander recently purchased the meat market formerly owned by Emil Johnson and George Reinhart, at Laurens, Iowa. Mr. Alexander has formed a partnership with W. M. Mather, who also conducted a market in Laurens, and the two shops will be combined and move into a new location.

## EASTERN MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

Meat trade conditions for the week at New York, Philadelphia and Boston are reviewed by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics as follows:

With some improvement in the general demand, prices on beef, veal, lamb and mutton have a firmer undertone. The demand for fresh pork cuts was limited, and prices had a downward tendency.

Receipts of beef were fully normal, with a seasonal increase in the percentage of cow-beef. Prices as a whole were steady to \$1 higher with wholesalers endeavoring to hold the market firm at the advance. The supply of choice steers was limited and these sold fairly readily at firm to higher prices, a few prime carcasses from show-steers selling at \$21 at New York. Chucks and rattles continued to find favor with buyers and sold at firm prices. The demand for cows was uneven but prices ruled firm to \$1 higher, with a few heifers at New York selling in line with good steers. Receipts of bulls were light, but

prices ruled about steady. Local slaughtered bulls sold at \$7.50@8.50 at New York. Kosher beef prices dropped sharply on Monday showing declines of \$2@3 at Boston and New York from the preceding Saturday, while Philadelphia was about steady. Demand improved at Boston and prices held steady for the week, while the New York market had a weak undertone.

Receipts of veal were fairly liberal at New York and moderate elsewhere, while demand was fair throughout the week. A few selected lots of prime grade sold readily at \$22@23 at New York, or \$2@3 above the top quotation for choice. Prices ruled firm to \$1 at all markets.

The demand for light weight lamb exceeded the supply at New York and Philadelphia, while trade was slow at Boston. Heavy weight kind, which constituted the bulk of receipts, were slow. Prices at the close were weak to \$1 lower at Boston, steady to \$1 higher at New York and Philadelphia, although early week prices were not maintained.

Receipts of mutton were light to moderate, with the best demand for the small percentage of light weight kind. Heavy mutton was hard to move, except at reduced prices. A few desirable weight wethers sold around \$17 at New York, but the bulk of medium weight kind, of the better grade, were sold at \$13@14 with excessively heavy weights around \$8. The market ruled weak to slightly lower at Boston and Philadelphia and steady to \$1 higher at New York.

Receipts of fresh pork cuts were moderate at Boston and Philadelphia and unusually heavy at New York. The bulk of the supply was light and medium weight loins. Trade was fair at New York and draggy elsewhere, a number of cars being sent to the freezer in Boston. Prices on loins closed \$2@4 lower at Boston, 50c@1 lower at New York and steady to \$1 higher at Philadelphia. Other cuts were generally 50c@1 lower at all markets.

Boston closing weak on lamb and pork, with other classes about steady. Storage rails showed liberal accumulation of beef. Some pork cuts and heavy lamb will be carried over, New York closing steady on beef, veal and mutton, with lamb and pork weak. A limited quantity of beef, veal and pork cuts will be carried over. Philadelphia closing about steady on beef, veal, mutton and pork, lamb barely steady. Some lamb and beef will probably be carried over.

## HOW TO RUN A RETAIL MARKET.

A series of articles on how to run a successful retail meat market by John T. Russell, president of the National Association of Meat Councils and a successful retailer, which have been appearing in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER in recent issues have attracted wide attention. The third article in the series will appear next week.

# New York Section

E. C. McConnell, Nagle Packing Company, Detroit, Mich., is visiting New York this week.

A. E. Bump, construction department, Swift & Company, Boston, Mass., is in New York this week.

Geo. Ehlers is again batting 100 per cent at the Morris & Company branch, No. 164 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn.

A. R. McCartan, canned meat department, Cudahy Packing Company, has returned from an extended trip in Europe.

G. C. Shepard, vice-president, Cudahy Packing Company, Chicago, sailed for the British Isles on the Aquitania on Monday.

The Wilson Fellowship Club will have a beefsteak dinner and dance at the plant on First avenue on Saturday evening, December 16.

F. H. James, formerly manager of the Jersey City plant of Morris & Company, is now managing the branch at No. 176 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn.

James S. Jessup, chairman of the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board, is visiting the United States and incidentally investigating the possibilities of the New York market on New Zealand lambs.

The New York office of G. Van Gelder & Co. has been closed until further notice, and Mr. N. P. F. Van Den Steen, formerly in charge of that office, is no longer connected with this concern. All business of G. Van Gelder & Co. for the United States will be handled hereafter through the Chicago office of the company, of which S. L. Van Gelder is in charge.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for the week ending December 2, 1922, on shipments sold out, ranged from 9.00 cents to 19.00 cents per pound, and averaged 12.30 cents per pound.

Major D. F. O'Brien, ammonia department, A. W. McLaren, traffic department, A. Williamson, advertising department, and H. M. Wilson, dried sausage department, Morris & Company, Chicago, were visitors in the city this week.

J. J. Dupps, Sr., first vice-president of the Cincinnati Butchers Supply Company, Cincinnati, was in New York last week on his usual Eastern trip, returning via Boston. Mr. Dupps states he found business conditions improving and that he sold a number of "Boss" dealers on the trip.

Simon Sanders, one of the founders of the New York Veal & Mutton Co., died at his home in New York last week at the age of 73. He was a pioneer New York meat man and a brother of Moe Sanders, one of the officers of the New York Veal & Mutton Co. He leaves a son, Leo, also connected with the company.

C. V. Whalin, in charge of the division of meats, livestock and wool, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, visited the New York branch recently enroute to Boston and Philadelphia, attending wool grade hearings in both cities. During his stay in New York he attended the regular monthly meeting of the New York U. S. D. A., held at the "Pig and Whistle" in Greenwich Village. The New York U. S. D. A. Club is made up of men in charge of various projects in New York for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Whalin spoke to them at some length on the work of his division.

Frank P. Burck, a popular member of the United Master Butchers of America, and one of the leading retailers of Brooklyn for many years, has purchased the market at 1122 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn. This is the third store being conducted by Mr. Burck, and he thinks this will be enough to keep him busy.

A. E. Glasgow, general Eastern manager of the Indianapolis Abattoir Co., New York City, died at his home at Rye, N. Y., on Nov. 27, after an illness of a month. Mr. Glasgow was 60 years of age and had been in the meat industry since boyhood. He established the Eastern business of the Indianapolis Abattoir Co., 20 years ago, and had been in charge of it ever since.

The following is a report of the New York City Health Department of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending December 2, 1922: Meat—Manhattan, 1,677 lbs.; Brooklyn, 310 lbs.; The Bronx, 1,364½ lbs.; Queens, 49 lbs.; Richmond, 15 lbs.; total, 3,415½ lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 859¼ lbs.; Brooklyn, 28 lbs.; Bronx, 22 lbs.; total, 909¼ lbs.

The meeting of Ye Olde New York branch, United Master Butchers of America, held on Tuesday evening, was very well attended. It was encouraging to note the return of a number of members who had not been attending recent meetings, and it was thought this was due to the results of the ball and the activities of the branch at the present time. Much of the evening was taken up by discussions on the ball, many members stating they had been complimented upon the fine entertainment and general high class of the event. The turkey shortage was also discussed, and the effect upon the trade of erroneous reports as to the price of this commodity. This subject, it was decided, should be referred to the meat council for further action. Compensation insurance was discussed and the prospects for this seemed to meet with even more favorable approval than the fire fund, and a committee was appointed to investigate the feasibility of the plan. The committee is composed of Aug. F. Grimm, chairman; I. Block, Louis Goldsmith, Benny Metzger, Hugh Riley, and President George Kramer, ex-officio.

## WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, December 7, 1922, as follows:

|                               | CHICAGO.      | BOSTON.       | NEW YORK.     | PHILA.        |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Fresh Beef—</b>            |               |               |               |               |
| <b>STEERS:</b>                |               |               |               |               |
| Choice                        | \$17.50@18.00 | \$18.00@18.50 | \$18.00@20.00 | \$18.00@20.00 |
| Good                          | 15.00@17.00   | 15.00@17.00   | 15.00@17.00   | 14.00@17.00   |
| Medium                        | 12.00@14.00   | 11.00@14.00   | 12.00@14.00   | 12.00@14.00   |
| Common                        | 9.00@10.00    | 10.00@11.00   | 9.00@11.00    | 10.00@12.00   |
| <b>COWS:</b>                  |               |               |               |               |
| Good                          | 10.00@11.00   | 8.00@10.00    | 10.00@11.00   | 10.50@11.00   |
| Medium                        | 8.00@9.00     | 7.50@8.00     | 9.00@10.00    | 9.50@10.50    |
| Common                        | 6.00@7.50     | 7.00@7.50     | 8.00@9.00     | 8.00@9.00     |
| <b>BULLS:</b>                 |               |               |               |               |
| Good                          | @             | @             | @             | @             |
| Medium                        | @             | @             | @             | @             |
| Common                        | 5.75@6.00     | 6.00@7.00     | @             | 7.00@         |
| <b>Fresh Veal—</b>            |               |               |               |               |
| Choice                        | 15.00@16.00   | @             | 17.00@20.00   | @             |
| Good                          | 14.00@15.00   | @             | 14.00@16.00   | 16.00@18.00   |
| Medium                        | 12.00@13.00   | 11.00@12.00   | 11.00@13.00   | 12.00@14.00   |
| Common                        | 7.00@10.00    | 8.00@10.00    | 9.00@11.00    | 11.00@12.00   |
| <b>Fresh Lamb and Mutton—</b> |               |               |               |               |
| <b>LAMBS:</b>                 |               |               |               |               |
| Choice                        | 25.00@26.00   | 24.00@26.00   | 26.00@27.00   | 28.00@29.00   |
| Good                          | 23.00@24.00   | 23.00@24.00   | 24.00@26.00   | 26.00@28.00   |
| Medium                        | 21.00@22.00   | 21.00@22.00   | 22.00@23.00   | 24.00@25.00   |
| Common                        | 17.00@20.00   | 19.00@22.00   | 20.00@21.00   | 20.00@22.00   |
| <b>YEARLINGS:</b>             |               |               |               |               |
| Good                          | @             | @             | 18.00@20.00   | 22.00@25.00   |
| Medium                        | @             | @             | 16.00@18.00   | @             |
| Common                        | @             | @             | @             | @             |
| <b>MUTTON:</b>                |               |               |               |               |
| Good                          | 14.00@15.00   | 11.00@12.00   | 14.00@17.00   | 16.00@        |
| Medium                        | 12.00@13.00   | 10.00@11.00   | 12.00@13.00   | 12.00@14.00   |
| Common                        | 7.00@10.00    | 8.00@10.00    | 8.00@11.00    | 10.00@12.00   |
| <b>Fresh Pork Cuts—</b>       |               |               |               |               |
| <b>LOINS:</b>                 |               |               |               |               |
| 8-10 lb. average              | 15.00@16.50   | 16.00@17.00   | 17.00@18.00   | 17.00@19.00   |
| 10-12 lb. average             | 14.50@15.50   | 16.00@17.00   | 16.50@18.00   | 16.00@18.00   |
| 12-14 lb. average             | 14.00@14.50   | 15.00@16.00   | 16.00@17.00   | 16.00@17.00   |
| 14-16 lb. average             | 13.00@13.50   | 14.00@15.00   | 15.00@16.00   | 15.00@16.00   |
| 16 lb. over                   | 12.50@13.00   | 12.00@13.00   | 14.00@15.00   | @             |
| <b>SHOULDERS:</b>             |               |               |               |               |
| Skinned                       | 13.00@13.50   | @             | 13.00@15.00   | 13.00@15.00   |
| <b>PICNICS:</b>               |               |               |               |               |
| 4-6 lb. average               | 12.00@12.50   | 12.50@16.00   | 13.00@14.00   | 12.50@13.00   |
| 6-8 lb. average               | 11.50@12.00   | 12.00@12.50   | 11.00@12.00   | 12.00@12.50   |
| <b>BUTTS:</b>                 |               |               |               |               |
| Boston style                  | 13.00@14.00   | @             | 16.00@18.00   | 16.00@17.00   |

\*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

## WANT U. S. LIVESTOCK FILMS.

A series of 10 pictures showing various kinds and types of live stock recently issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture is in demand principally by school, banks, and live-stock officials in the United States, but is also going to foreign countries. Among recent requests for the pictures are those received from Norway and Sweden. The series shows beef and dairy cattle, horses, mules, swine, sheep, goats, and poultry. Each picture measures 11 by 15 inches and is suitable for wall use or general display.

In sending the pictures abroad, live-stock specialists of the department believe that the display of such pictures in foreign countries will be of assistance in acquainting persons who may see them with the excellent types of live stock raised in the United States and available for purchase by foreigners. The main purpose of the pictures, however, is to encourage the improvement of live stock in this country by the use of better sires.



## NEW YORK BRANCH BALL.

A sociable family party would probably be the most appropriate term to apply to the twenty-eighth annual entertainment and dance of Ye Olde New York Branch, United Master butchers of America, held in the grand ballroom of the Pennsylvania Hotel on Thanksgiving evening, November 30. It was certainly a wonderful social success and the Committee is to be congratulated upon its management of all details. Many of the members brought their Thanksgiving dinner guests, and were happy in this easy solution of the evening's entertaining, while others postponed their Thanksgiving celebration in order to rest during the day that they might enjoy every minute.

To say the least, the ball was a dancer's carnival—room enough to get around without being stepped upon and wonderful never-ceasing music; when one band finished a selection the other immediately started, and even with that there were encores, especially for the waltz, which the butcher dances so perfectly.

William Jenkins, a member of the craft, rendered vocal selections between the dances. There was also a fine program of professional talent.

The following telegram was received from one who was missed:

Mr. George Kramer, President,  
Ye Olde New York Branch,  
U. M. B. of A., Inc.:

Am absent only in person; very much with you in thought and spirit. May the hard work of you and your co-workers be rewarded in a grand social success, which I am sure it will be. My kindest regards and sincere good wishes to all present.

Fraternally,

A. F. GRIMM.

Upon the occasion of his first public appearance as president of Ye Olde New York Branch, Mr. George Kramer fulfilled all the obligations of the genial old-time host, as those who visited "Parlor C" can testify.

The souvenir program for the event exceeded all expectations and contained a very interesting article entitled "Historical Reminiscences of Secretary Wm. H. Hornidge," which is well worth reading, giving, as it does, a synopsis of the association's activities for many years. The work of August F. Grimm in connection with the retail meat business of New York, synopsis of the Retail Butchers' Protective Fund, the Meat Council's work during the past year, and the activities of the Branch, are all explained in detail and should be carefully read by the trade.

The officers of the Branch are: George Kramer, President; H. Kirschbaum, First Vice-President; Moe Loeb, Second Vice-President; Wm. H. Hornidge, Secretary; Wm. Zeigler, Treasurer; Nathan Rosenau, Financial Secretary; William Kramer, Warden. Trustees: Harold Heim, Jacob Schmitt, Geo. H. Schaffer, Sr., William Hanauer, Charles Kramer, August F. Grimm, George Thompson, Emeritus.

E. Collin was chairman of the Entertainment Committee.



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**H. BOKER & CO., Inc., NEW YORK, N. Y.**

## MEAT DOES NOT CAUSE CANCER.

That cancer of the stomach and the intestines is not caused by the eating of meat is the declaration of Ernest Schaeffle, manager of the Meat Council of San Francisco Bay district, California, in reply to Dr. Lulu Hunt Peters, who had made such a statement in a San Francisco newspaper. Mr. Schaeffle's letter was published in the San Francisco papers and he was commended for the stand he had taken in doing a good turn for meat. While complimenting the medical authority upon a series of articles, Mr. Schaeffle pointed out the error in one article. This article was on the subject of cancer. In it the following statement was made:

"Seventh: Over-eating in general and perhaps over-eating of meat especially, and the eating of very hot foods, may cause cancer of the stomach and intestines."

Mr. Schaeffle's protest was, in part, as follows:

"What is your authority for blaming meat for the occurrence of cancer in the stomach and intestines? As meat people, the membership of the meat council is interested in maintaining the good reputation of the commodity in which we deal. Meat has, in the past, been blamed for most of the ills that plague man—and most of the charges have been disproved. I can remember when even a majority of the doctors accepted the 'guess' that rheumatism and gout were caused by uric acid and that meat was responsible for the uric acid. Only recently has this ghost been laid—after incalculable injury has been done the livestock and meat industries.

"It would, indeed, be regrettable if now the public and the people interested in producing and selling meat and meat products are to be plagued with another 'ghost.' (Unfortunately, ghosts are very real to a great many of us.)

"I believe in the fairness of the people in the medical profession. I also appreciate the fact that they are the most conservative of men and women, whose policy it is to withhold judgment until

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**SAUSAGE BAGS**

and

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after all the facts are in. I sometimes think that they are too conservative!

"Believing and feeling as I do, I am both shocked and grieved whenever any member of a profession which I hold in such high esteem as yours expresses an opinion which seems to be at variance with fact, or at least not sufficiently fortified.

"I should like to hear from you in regard to this disputed question, and shall hope to see some further public expression from you calculated to allay the alarm caused by the statement to which I have referred.

"With all good wishes for the success of your department in the Call-Post, I am, very truly yours,

"ERNEST SCHAEFFLE."

**Shafer & Company**

**Meat Packers**  
**Baltimore, Maryland**

*We solicit offerings of green pork cuts*



# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

|                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Steers, common to prime..... | 6.50@11.85 |
| Cows, common to choice.....  | 1.25@ 5.50 |
| Bulls, common to choice..... | 3.50@ 5.00 |

## LIVE CALVES.

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Calves, veals, prime, per 100 lbs..... | 14.25@14.50 |
| Calves, veals, common to medium.....   | 8.50@12.75  |
| Calves, veals, culls, per 100 lbs..... | 7.00@ 8.00  |

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Lambs, prime, 100 lbs.....                    | 15.75@16.00 |
| Sheep, ewes, prime, 100 lbs.....              | @ 7.50      |
| Sheep, ewes, common to good, per 100 lbs..... | 4.50@ 7.00  |

## LIVE HOGS.

|                         |        |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Hogs, heavy.....        | @ 8%   |
| Hogs, medium.....       | @ 9.10 |
| Hogs, 140 lbs.....      | @ 9.10 |
| Pigs, under 70 lbs..... | @ 9.10 |
| Roughs.....             | 6½@ 7  |

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

|                             |      |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Choice, native, heavy.....  | @ 20 |
| Choice, native, light.....  | @ 21 |
| Native, common to fair..... | @ 19 |

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Native steers, 600@800 lbs.....           | 18 @18½ |
| Native choice yearlings, 400@600 lbs..... | 18½@19  |
| Western steers, 600@800 lbs.....          | 11 @14  |
| Texas steers, 400@600 lbs.....            | 9 @10   |
| Good to choice heifers.....               | 16 @17  |
| Choice cows.....                          | 10 @11  |
| Common to fair cows.....                  | 8 @ 9   |
| Fresh bologna bulls.....                  | 7 @ 7½  |

## BEEF CUTS.

|                                | Western. | City.  |
|--------------------------------|----------|--------|
| No. 1 ribs.....                | @24      | 27 @28 |
| No. 2 ribs.....                | @17      | 24 @25 |
| No. 3 ribs.....                | @11      | 20 @23 |
| No. 1 loins.....               | 26 @30   | 32 @34 |
| No. 2 loins.....               | @16      | 27 @29 |
| No. 3 loins.....               | @10      | 24 @26 |
| No. 1 hinds and ribs.....      | 23 @24   | 22 @27 |
| No. 2 hinds and ribs.....      | 16 @18   | 17 @21 |
| No. 3 hinds and ribs.....      | 10 @12   | 12½@16 |
| No. 1 rounds.....              | @14      | 13 @14 |
| No. 2 rounds.....              | @ 9      | @12    |
| No. 3 rounds.....              | @ 7      | 10 @11 |
| No. 1 chucks.....              | @14      | 14 @15 |
| No. 2 chucks.....              | @10      | 12 @13 |
| No. 3 chucks.....              | @ 7      | 10 @11 |
| Bolognas.....                  | @ 6      | 7½@ 8½ |
| Rolls, reg., 6@8 lbs. avg..... | 22 @23   |        |
| Rolls, reg., 4@6 lbs. avg..... | 17 @18   |        |
| Tenderloins, 4@5 lbs. avg..... | 60 @70   |        |
| Tenderloins, 5@6 lbs. avg..... | 80 @90   |        |
| Shoulder clods.....            | 10 @11   |        |

## DRESSED CALVES.

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb..... | @80    |
| Veals, country dressed, per lb.....             | 22 @23 |
| Western calves, choice.....                     | @21    |
| Western calves, fair to good.....               | @18    |
| Grassers and buttermilks.....                   | 11 @14 |

## DRESSED HOGS.

|                    |      |
|--------------------|------|
| Hogs, heavy.....   | @13½ |
| Hogs, 180 lbs..... | @14  |
| Hogs, 160 lbs..... | @14½ |
| Hogs, 140 lbs..... | @14½ |
| Pigs, 80 lbs.....  | @14½ |

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

|                            |        |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Lambs, choice, spring..... | 27 @28 |
| Lambs, poor to good.....   | 18 @26 |
| Sheep, choice.....         | 14 @16 |
| Sheep, medium to good..... | 12 @13 |
| Sheep culls.....           | 9 @11  |

## SMOKED MEATS.

|                                      |        |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Hams, 8@10 lbs. avg.....             | 22 @23 |
| Hams, 10@12 lbs. avg.....            | 21 @22 |
| Hams, 12@14 lbs. avg.....            | 21 @22 |
| Picnics, 6@8 lbs. avg.....           | 16 @17 |
| Picnics, 6@8 avg., per lb.....       | 15½@16 |
| Rollettes, 6@8 avg., per lb.....     | 17 @18 |
| Beef tongue, light.....              | 35 @40 |
| Beef tongue, heavy.....              | 43 @45 |
| Bacon, boneless, Western.....        | 26 @27 |
| Bacon, boneless, city.....           | 26 @27 |
| Pickled bellies, 10@12 lbs. avg..... | 21 @22 |

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Fresh pork loins, Western, 10@12 lbs. avg.20 | @21    |
| Fresh pork tenderloins.....                  | 50 @52 |
| Frozen pork loins, 10@12 lbs. avg.....       | @20    |
| Frozen pork tenderloins.....                 | 48 @50 |
| Shoulders, city, 10@12 lbs. avg.....         | @17    |
| Shoulders, Western, 10@12 lbs. avg.....      | @15    |
| Butts, boneless, Western.....                | 21 @22 |
| Butts, regular, Western.....                 | 18 @19 |
| Fresh hams, city, 8@10 lbs. avg.....         | @21    |
| Fresh hams, Western, 10@12 lbs. avg.....     | @21    |
| Fresh picnic hams, Western, 6@8 lbs. avg.15  | @16    |
| Extra lean pork trimmings.....               | @17    |
| Regular pork trimmings, 50% lean.....        | @10    |
| Fresh spare ribs.....                        | @15    |
| Raw leaf lard.....                           | 13 @14 |

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs..... | 140.00@150.00 |
| Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....  | 110.00@120.00 |
| Black hoofs, per ton.....                              | 55.00@ 60.00  |
| Striped hoofs, per ton.....                            | 55.00@ 60.00  |
| White hoofs, per ton.....                              | 85.00@ 95.00  |
| Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....      | @130.00       |
| Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 18.....               | 300.00@325.00 |
| Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 28.....               | 250.00@275.00 |
| Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 38.....               | 200.00@225.00 |

## FANCY MEATS.

|                                       |      |         |
|---------------------------------------|------|---------|
| Fresh steer tongues, L.C., trm'd..... | @40c | a pound |
| Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....   | @37  | a pound |
| Calves, heads, scalded.....           | @65c | a piece |
| Sweetbreads, veal.....                | @75c | a pair  |
| Sweetbreads, beef.....                | @50c | a pound |
| Beef kidneys.....                     | @18c | a pound |
| Mutton kidneys.....                   | @ 6c | each    |
| Livers, beef.....                     | @20c | a pound |
| Oxtails.....                          | @15c | a pound |
| Hearts, beef.....                     | @ 8  | a pound |
| Beef hanging tenders.....             | @19c | a pound |
| Lamb fries.....                       | @10c | a pair  |

## BUTCHER'S FAT.

|                    |      |
|--------------------|------|
| Shopfat.....       | @ 2½ |
| Brenstfat.....     | @ 4  |
| Edible suet.....   | @ 5½ |
| Inedible suet..... | @ 4  |
| Bones.....         | @25  |

## SPICES.

|                           | Whole. | Ground. |
|---------------------------|--------|---------|
| Pepper, Sing., white..... | 14     | 17      |
| Pepper, Sing., black..... | 10½    | 13½     |
| Pepper, red.....          | 35     | 30      |
| Allspice.....             | 11½    | 8½      |
| Cinnamon.....             | 15½    | 16½     |
| Coriander.....            | 13½    | 16½     |
| Cloves.....               | 34     | 39      |
| Ginger.....               | 14½    | 17½     |
| Mace.....                 | 47     | 52      |

## CURING MATERIALS.

|  | In lots of less than 25 bbls.: Bbls. | Double bags. |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Double refined saltpetre, gran.....        | 6½                                   | 6½           |
| Double refined saltpetre, small crystal..  | 7½                                   | 7½           |
| Double refined nitrate soda, gran.....     | 4½                                   | 4½           |
| Double refined nitrate soda, crystals..... | 5½                                   | 5½           |
| In 25-bbl. lots:                           |                                      |              |
| Double refined saltpetre, gran.....        | 6½                                   | 6½           |
| Double refined saltpetre, small crystals.. | 7½                                   | 7½           |
| Double refined nitrate soda, gran.....     | 4½                                   | 4½           |
| Double refined nitrate soda, crystals..... | 5½                                   | 5½           |
| In carloads:                               |                                      |              |
| Double refined nitrate of soda, gran.....  | 4½                                   | 4½           |
| Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals.. | 5½                                   | 5½           |

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

|                        | 5-9 lbs. | 9½-12½ lbs. | 12½-14 lbs. | 14-18 lbs. | 18 lbs. up. |
|------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| Prime No. 1 veals..... | 2.1      | 2.65        | 2.90        | 3.25       | 4.00        |
| Prime No. 2 veals..... | 1.9      | 2.45        | 2.65        | 3.00       | 3.75        |
| Buttermilk No. 1.....  | 1.18     | 2.35        | 2.65        | 3.00       | ....        |
| Buttermilk No. 2.....  | 1.16     | 2.15        | 2.45        | 2.80       | ....        |
| Branded grubby.....    | 1.4      | 1.90        | 1.95        | 2.15       | 2.60        |
| No. 3.....             | At value |             |             |            |             |

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED.

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box. |     |
| Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb..... | @29 |
| Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb.....    | @28 |
| Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....    | @27 |
| Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....    | @26 |
| Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....    | @24 |
| Western, under 20 lbs. to dozen, lb.....    | @36 |

### Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box.

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb..... | @29 |
| Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb.....    | @28 |
| Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....    | @27 |
| Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....    | @26 |
| Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....    | @24 |
| Western, under 20 lbs. to dozen, lb.....    | @30 |

### Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—barrels.

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Western, dry packed, 5 lbs. and over, lb.25  | @27 |
| Western, dry packed, 4½ lbs. each, lb.24     | @26 |
| Western, dry packed, 3½ lbs. each, lb.19     | @21 |
| Western, dry packed, 3 lbs. and under, lb.16 | @17 |

### Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or bbls.

|                                 |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Western, dry packed, boxes..... | @18 |
| Western, scalded, bbls.....     | @17 |

### Ducks, Maryland, per lb.....

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| White, 11 to 12 lbs. to doz., per doz..... | \$9.50@10.00 |
|--|--------------|

|                                      |              |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| White, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz..... | \$8.50@ 9.00 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|

|                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Dark, per doz..... | 2.50@3.00 |
|--------------------|-----------|

## LIVE POULTRY.

|                           |        |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Fowls, via express.....   | 19 @21 |
| Old roosters.....         | @15    |
| Ducks, via express.....   | 20 @22 |
| Turkeys, via express..... | 40 @42 |
| Geese, via express.....   | 18 @22 |
| Pigeons, per pair.....    | 30 @35 |
| Guineas, per pair.....    | @65    |

## BUTTER.

|                                     |      |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Creamery (92 score).....            | @53½ |
| Creamery (higher scoring lots)..... | @54½ |
| Creamery firsts.....                | @52½ |
| Creamery, seconds.....              | @41½ |
| Creamery, lower grades.....         | @39  |

## EGGS.

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Fresh gathered, extras, per doz.....           | 38 @61 |
| Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....              | 54 @57 |
| Fresh gathered, firsts.....                    | 50 @53 |
| Fresh gathered, checks, fair to choice, dry.22 | @24    |
| Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1.....            | 28 @29 |

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

|  | Ammoniates.  |
|--|--------------|
| Ammonium sulphate, bulk, f. o. b. works, per 100 lbs.....                | \$3.25 @3.80 |
| Ammonium sulphate, double bags, per 100 lbs., f. o. b. N. Y.....         | @3.65        |
| Blood dried, 15-16% bulk, per unit.....                                  | @4.75        |
| Fish scrap, dried, 11% ammonia, 15% B. P. L., delivered Baltimore.....   | 5.25 and 10c |
| Fish guano, foreign, 13@14% ammonia, 10% B. P. L.....                    | 5.00 and 10c |
| Fish scrap, acidulated, 6% ammonia, 3% A. P. A., f. o. b. fish factory.. | 3.50 and 50c |
| Soda nitrate, in bags, 100 lbs., spot.....                               | @2.55        |
| Soda nitrate, in bags, futures.....                                      | 2.35 @2.57½  |
| Tankage, ground, 10% ammonia, 15% B. P. L., bulk.....                    | 4.50 and 10c |
| Tankage, unground, 9-10% ammonia..                                       | 4.50 and 10c |
|  | Phosphates.  |
| Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50 bags per ton.....                           | @38.00       |
| Bone meal, raw, 4½ and 50 bags per ton.....                              | @40.00       |
| Acid phosphate, bulk, f. o. b. Balt., per ton, 16%.....                  | @10.00       |
|  | Potash.      |
| Kalmit, 12.4% bulk, per ton.....   | @ 7.22       |
| Manure salt, 20% bulk, per ton.....                                      | @10.55       |
| Muriate, in bags, basis 80%, per ton.....                                | @35.55       |
| Sulphate, basis 90%, bags, ton.....                                      | @45.67       |

## BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia for the week of November 25 to December 2, 1922:

|               | 25. | 27. | 28. | 29. | 30.* | Dec. 1. |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|---------|
| Chicago.....  | 53  | 53½ | 54  | 54½ | 54½  | +1      |
| New York..... | 53  | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | 53   | ½       |
| Boston.....   | 52  | 52  | 52  | 52  | 52   | ...     |
| Phila.....    | 54  | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | 54½  | ...     |

Wholesale prices of carlots, fresh centralized butter, 90 score at Chicago:

|     | 25. | 27. | 28. | 29. | 30.* | Dec. 1. |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|---------|
| 48½ | 48½ | 49½ | 49½ | 50  | 50   | +1½     |

\*Holiday.

### Receipts of butter by cities, tubs:

|               | This week. | Last week. | Last year. | Since Jan. 1, 1922. |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------|
| Chicago.....  | 20,642     | 20,745     | 25,257     | 2,652,029           |
| New York..... | 29,735     | 27,889     | 23,939     | 3,098,356           |
| Boston.....   | 8,714      | 9,543      | 4,999      | 1,085,532           |
| Phila.....    | 7,367      | 9,972      | 6,886      | 807,178             |

Total.....66,458 68,149 61,081 7,643,095 6,737,620

### Cold storage movement, lbs.:

|               | Into storage. | Out of storage. | On hand, Dec. 2. | Cor. day of week, 1921. |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Chicago.....  | 49,081        | 389,738         | 12,769,469       | 18,477,219              |
| New York..... | 61,620        | 253,718         | 6,460,008        | 12,274,943              |
| Boston.....   | 25,261        | 123,404         | 7,439,145        | 9,961,525               |
| Phila.....    | 34,755        | 64,105          | 890,557          | 2,085,550               |
| Total.....    | 170,717       | 810,965         | 27,559,269       | 42,790,237              |

